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ABSTRACT

A random sample of adults in Alabama were surveyed in 1977 to determine their opinions and attitudes about postsecondary education. A 51-item questionnaire was designed to reflect public feeling about several areas of postsecondary education, including finance; governance; faculty; teaching, research, and service functions; and admissions and enrollment practices. Demographic data about the respondents were also collected. The sample of 1,259 adults, ages 16 and over, was representative of 82.4 percent of Alabama's total population in that age range; 655 completed questionnaires were analyzed. Respondents expressed a very favorable opinion of higher education in the state, believed higher education is important for themselves and their children, and the majority stated a willingness to pay more taxes to improve the quality of education in Alabama. More than 46 percent of the public are unsure about how well colleges and universities use the money they receive from the state. An overview of related literature, a description of the survey procedure, a sample questionnaire, and the implications of the findings for higher education in the state are presented. (SW)

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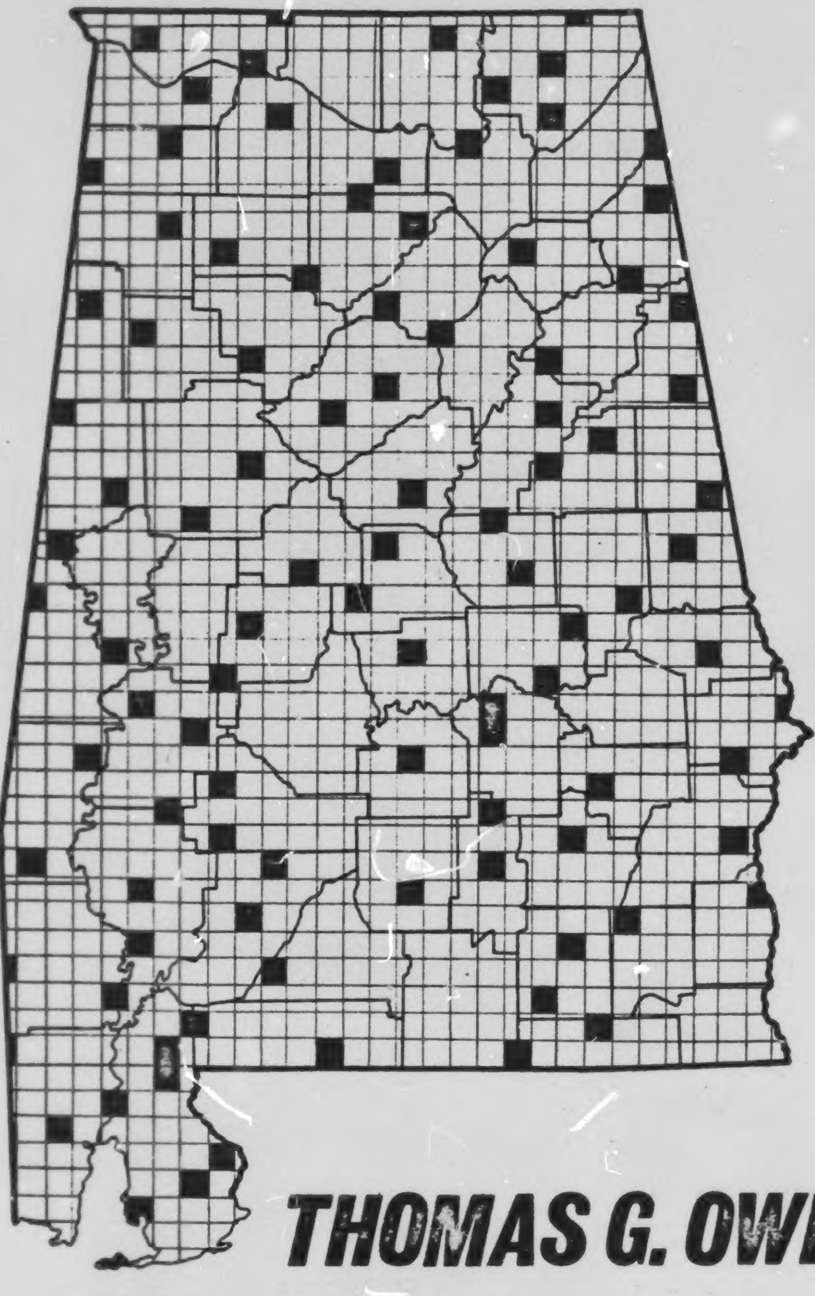

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PERSPECTIVES ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION:

ALABAMA CITIZENS SURVEY '77

The results of a survey of Alabama citizens concerning their opinions and attitudes about postsecondary education in the State

by

Thomas G. Owings

The Institute of Higher Education Research and Services

The University of Alabama
University, Alabama 35486
December 1977

HIGHLIGHTS

From a sample of 1259 Alabamians, age 16 and over, 655 (52.8 percent) responded to a questionnaire asking their opinions and attitudes on higher education. Here are some of the highlights.

Almost 83 percent of the respondents think Alabama's colleges and universities are doing a satisfactory, good or excellent job.

More than 93 percent of Alabama citizens think a college degree is important for their children.

More than four out of five adults believe a college education is important to themselves and over 87 percent think a college degree is quite important to earn a decent salary.

Almost three out of four citizens say they would prefer going to college in Alabama rather than out of state.

Almost 70 percent believe the quality of higher education in Alabama is equal to or better than that in other Southern states.

More than 50 percent think college teachers should not strike or join unions.

More than four out of five Alabamians think it is important for faculty to receive a yearly pay raise. Only 3 percent think college teachers are paid too much.

Almost 80 percent affirm the belief that college teachers should be free to express their views regardless of public opinion.

In funding by the legislature, almost half (47.9 percent) believe education should receive first priority; 23.9 percent second priority; and 12.2 percent third priority.

More than 64 percent of Alabamians indicate they would pay more taxes to improve the quality of education in Alabama.

More than three out of four Alabamians oppose the governor or legislature using tax money collected for education for other purposes.

More than 83 percent think colleges and universities should play an important role in the economic growth and development of Alabama.

The majority of Alabamians receive news about colleges and universities from newspapers and friends or family more frequently than from any other source.

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FOREWORD

The Institute of Higher Education Research and Services (IHERS) is an agency of The University of Alabama dedicated to the support and development of postsecondary education in Alabama, the Southeast, and the Nation.

As part of its mission, IHERS identifies issues crucial to our society and directs its attention--its personnel and their energies, its money--to these issues.

The careful examination of social and educational issues, analyses of their forms and complexities, review of their consequences for the quality of human life, and presentation of recommendations for solution or amelioration of these issues--these activities are an integral part of the work of the Institute.

Dr. Owings has played a major and valuable role in designing and implementing this most significant study. I am pleased to commend this report to you.

Thomas Diener
Director, IHERS

PREFACE

In the early 1970's the Institute of Higher Education Research and Services at The University of Alabama initiated preliminary planning in undertaking a statewide survey designed to accurately measure and assess public opinion and attitudes toward postsecondary education in Alabama. During the following four years, varying amounts of time were devoted to planning for the research project. In Fall 1975, the research was undertaken as a full-time project of the Institute and during the next seven months development of the questionnaire and design of the appropriate sampling procedures were completed. The survey was conducted by mail in June-July, 1976. From a modified random sample of 1251 Alabamians age 16 and over, 680 usable replies were received resulting in a 54.4 percent response rate and yielding a probable error of less than four percent at the 95 percent confidence level. The complete results of the survey are published in 180 page report, Alabama Citizens on Postsecondary Education: Survey '76, available from the Institute of Higher Education Research and Services, P. O. Box 6293, University, Alabama 35486, or from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P. O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210, (ERIC #ED 136647).

In order to provide comparative data, the survey was repeated in 1977, using the same procedures but drawing from a different sample. Again the survey was conducted by mail in June-July, 1977. From a modified random sample of 1259 Alabamians age 16 and over, 655 usable questionnaires were received resulting in a 52.8 percent response rate and yielding a probable error of less than four percent at the 95 percent confidence level.

This report presents the results of the 1977 survey of public opinions and attitudes concerning postsecondary education in the State of Alabama. The purpose of this survey was to measure and assess public opinions about several areas of postsecondary education, including finance, governance, faculty, teaching, research and service functions, and admission and enrollment procedures.

This report has been divided into four chapters. Chapter I focuses on the background for the study; Chapter II reports the survey procedure employed; Chapter III presents, in chart form, the results of the survey; and Chapter IV summarizes the findings and presents an assessment of the opinions of the citizens of Alabama and the implications of these opinions for higher education in the State.

Thomas G. Owings
December, 1977

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A number of individuals have provided assistance in planning and preparation of this survey and report. The writer humbly acknowledges with sincere appreciation the contributions of those who offered their time and effort. Special appreciation is extended to the staff of the Institute of Higher Education Research and Services for their cooperation and assistance.

A special thanks goes to Dr. Thomas J. Diener, Director of the Institute of Higher Education Research and Services for his guidance, encouragement and wholehearted support throughout the survey. Appreciation is extended to Institute of Higher Education staff members: Dr. Marilyn Emplaincourt, for her editorial assistance and Ms. Linda Davidson and Ms. Debbie Woods for their typing and technical help. The contributions of their time and talents throughout the preparation of this report have been noteworthy.

The special guidance and many contributions of Dr. Albert E. Drake, Professor of Statistics, The University of Alabama, are gratefully acknowledged, especially for the many hours devoted to computer operations and data analysis.

Both the survey and report were supported, in part, by funds granted the Institute of Higher Education Research and Services by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. This support is gratefully acknowledged; it does not imply endorsement by the Corporation of the methodology employed, the data presented, or conclusions reached.

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Chapter I

BACKGROUND FOR THE STUDY

Introduction

For several years the Institute of Higher Education Research and Services (IHERS) at The University of Alabama has had an interest in how Alabama citizens view postsecondary education in the State. Prior to 1976, however, IHERS had been able to collect only limited data from three regional studies in which Alabamians gave some indication of their educational views. While data from these surveys did provide timely and important information on a regional basis, there remained an obvious void of research in public opinion on a statewide basis. A review of the literature in the larger national context revealed further that while public attitudes toward education are deemed very important by educators, administrators, and legislators, very little scientific research has been conducted at a local level to determine the opinions of those persons who are directly affected by educational systems and policies. In 1976, therefore, IHERS established a precedent for the present study by scientifically surveying a random sample of Alabamians to determine their opinions. The resulting report entitled Alabama Citizens of Postsecondary Education: Survey '76 revealed that contrary to impressions fostered by the national media, the public, at least in Alabama, supports postsecondary education at the state level and is confident about the quality of education which is provided. The present study now serves both as an update of the '76 Survey and as a check for the validity of the earlier findings.

Purpose

The purpose of the study was to survey scientifically a random sample of 1259 adults in the State of Alabama and thereby to determine their opinions and attitudes about postsecondary education. The questionnaire administered in the survey was designed to reflect public feeling about several areas of postsecondary education, including finance, governance, faculty, teaching, research and service functions, admissions and enrollment practices, and several miscellaneous areas. In addition, the respondents were asked to answer several demographic data questions. There were a total of 51 questions in the survey instrument (see appendix A).

Definitions

Since the meanings of many words vary in different contexts, it will be helpful to specify the definitions of the following words which appear throughout the report:

1. Adult: any person 16 years old or over.
2. The sample: those 1259 randomly selected adults to whom questionnaires were mailed.
3. Survey group: the group of 655 persons who returned usable questionnaires.
4. Respondent: one of the persons of the survey group.

5. Survey instrument: the questionnaire composed of 51 items which was mailed to the sample.
6. Postsecondary education: any education pursued within an institution above high school, including the following types: vocational/technical; junior/community college; four-year/senior college; and graduate/professional. The term "higher education" will be considered synonymous with "postsecondary education" for the purposes of this report.

Specific definitions are also in order to clarify the meaning of the following demographic terms:

1. Race: personal designation by respondents of their racial or ethnic blood line. The classifications available to each respondent were: White American, Caucasian; Black American, Negro; and Other (specify).
2. Geographical location: place of residence of the respondent in terms of population density.

Overview of Related Literature

An earlier search for precedents to the 1976 survey of Alabama citizens revealed that although a considerable amount of material has been referenced under such broad headings as surveys, attitudes, postsecondary education, higher education, etc., only a very small number of studies paralleled the purpose and intent of the Alabama survey.

Subsequent to the release of Alabama Citizens on Postsecondary Education: Survey '76, one similar study at the state level received attention in the media. Undertaken by Charles Smith in 1976, the Tennessee survey revealed as did the 1976 Alabama survey that public confidence in higher education at the local level remains high. Both the Alabama and the 1976 Tennessee study contrast to the findings of the Louis Harris Poll of 1974 which showed a decline of public confidence in postsecondary education from 61 percent in 1966 to 40 percent in 1974 to 31 percent in 1976. In a late 1977 Harris survey, however, confidence in college presidents increased from 31 to 41 percent in the public's confidence rating. The 1976 Tennessee study will be discussed in more detail later in this section.

Erskine Murray, Assistant Superintendent of Education, State of Alabama, in an article entitled "The Future of Public Education in Alabama" (1977) would likewise lead one to believe that the decline noted by Harris in 1974 continues even in Alabama. Noting changes in public attitudes from a historical perspective, Murray notes:

> Down through the years (since 1647 and the establishment of the first public school in Massachusetts) school teachers and public schools have enjoyed a place in society akin to God, country, and motherhood. The general public respected public education and no one in his right mind would publicly criticize the school marm.
>
> Well, I'm sure you have noticed the situation has changed. Public education has a string of critics a mile long, most of them products of the public schools. They question the value of a college education, the way schools are run, the way money is spent, the productivity of teachers, and a host of other things like space utilization. . . .
>
> These critics don't necessarily know that their criticisms are valid. They do know, however, that the public has lost interest and confidence in public schools.

In enumerating causes for the loss of confidence which he and critics perceive, Murray grouped postsecondary education with elementary and secondary education, and, thereby, reinforced the Gallup Polls which have noted public disenchantment with elementary and secondary educational systems during the past decade.

While editorials and undocumented commentary about postsecondary education and public attitudes are relatively prevalent, the body of survey literature conducted at state or local levels fall into one of the following categories:

(1) Surveys of students or alumni about their current or former institution;

(2) Surveys of the public in terms of what an institution should be like or what courses should be offered;

(3) Community surveys about the role and scope of a particular institution within a community.

In addition, a number of studies have emphasized the manner in which public surveys can be conducted and the relationship which should exist between an educational institution and the local community.

Donald Biggs at the University of Minnesota (1972, 1975), Rene Atkinson at Frostbury State College in Maryland (1972), Angus Campbell at the University of Michigan (1964) and their respective colleagues have conducted research during the past 13 years in the area of public opinion and postsecondary education. Their studies approximate the purpose if not the scope of the present survey of Alabama citizens. Those interested in the findings of these earlier surveys are referred to Alabama Citizens on Postsecondary Education: Survey '76 for summary statements.

In an article published in 1976, Kleiman and Clemente point out that the recent American trend is a general lessening of faith in institutions and authorities. Education is no exception. They further state that the drop in faith in education does not mean that all segments of the public are equally dissatisfied with American schools. The results of a Gallup opinion poll in 1973 revealed a considerable amount of variance between certain subgroups in the population. While almost two-thirds (65 percent) of all rural residents expressed much confidence in schools, only a little more than half (52 percent) of large metropolitan area residents did so.

In a study conducted by James A. Davis of the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago in 1974, data showed that while 57 percent of those respondents with less than a high school education said they placed great confidence in people running educational institutions, only 41 percent of those who had an education beyond high school expressed such trust. The patterns of educational level was consistent with other indicators of socioeconomic status of the survey. While 56 percent of blue collar workers expressed great faith in educational leaders, only 45 percent of white collar workers expressed the same opinion. Similarly the percentages of those expressing great confidence decreased as income increased (from 55 percent of those earning less than $7,000.00 a year to 41 percent of those earning $15,000.00 and over).

Other findings showed virtually no differences in opinion between males and females (50 percent of females versus 49 percent of males). Blacks showed more faith in education (66 percent) than did whites (48 percent). Those living in rural areas and small towns were more likely to show trust in educational leaders (60 percent) than those residing in larger cities and suburbs (44 percent). The above 65 age category expressed more trust in those managing educational institutions than younger respondents. These findings parallel the results obtained from both the 1976 and 1977 survey of Alabamians.

In a 1976 survey of the opinions of South Dakota residents about higher education in that state, Muenster and Montgomery reported that approximately two out of three respondents (65.8 percent) felt that the public higher educational institutions were doing an excellent (12.0 percent) or good job (53.8 percent). Fifty-five percent of those who made comments to support their opinion gave as the primary reasons: (1) the good educational system and (2) good quality graduates. Data also showed that 42.1 percent of the respondents thought not enough money was being spent on higher education, 37.5 percent felt the amount being spent was about right, and only 20.4 percent indicated that too much money was being spent.

The study also showed that approximately 49.0 percent of the respondents favored regional institutions while 51 percent favored state-wide institutions. More than three out of four (75.7 percent) of those surveyed believed public institutions should be open to all high school graduates in the state.

In 1977, Budig found that from a survey of thirty-five governors conducted by the Center for the Study of Education

Finance at Illinois State University, the general gubernatorial belief was that public higher education was adequately funded. Though the survey was conducted mainly on the financial aspects, some of the conclusions arrived at are relevant to the Alabama studies.

A careful analysis of the completed questionnaires returned suggests that American higher education faces increased scrutiny by public officials and funding agencies. Only eight out of thirty-five governors thought that public higher education had been unfairly treated in its financial support. More than one-third of the governors thought public colleges and universities were overbuilt in academic programs and physical facilities. Only eleven governors sensed public concern about the future of higher education; the majority believed that higher education was a "non-issue" politically. Only eight governors felt that public higher education could expect significant increases in state support. Three-fourths of the governors expressed concern about the future of private higher education. More than two-thirds of the governors said faculty members were adequately compensated, especially when compared to other state employees. Two-thirds of the governors felt that public attitudes toward higher education were linked with the institution's ability to place graduates effectively in desired employment areas.

Several recommendations were made by the governors including:

- Public colleges and universities should move to clarify their roles and mission in measurable terms and should then proceed to work toward those ends.

- Institutions of higher learning should no longer attempt to be all things to all people, rather they should specialize in areas of need.
- Higher education should do more in assuring the society of an informed citizenry, particularly in areas of economics and citizenship.

Two Tennessee studies deserve closer attention due to the geographical proximity of the State of Tennessee to the State of Alabama and their design and purpose.

In a 1974 study reported by Jack Haskins, residents of the State of Tennessee were asked to express the degree of confidence they had for ten institutions in their community, including higher education. A large part of the results of this study paralleled both the 1976 and 1977 Alabama studies.

In the 1974 Tennessee study, results indicated that higher education in Tennessee received the highest "great confidence" response from a list that included the military, the Supreme Court, and executive branch of the federal government. On the whole roughly a total of 90 percent of the respondents expressed confidence in higher education. When compared with the national poll made in 1974, the author claims, Tennesseans have more "great confidence" in higher education than do Americans in general.

The results also showed that most Tennesseans believe strongly in Education. Approximately 83 percent felt two years of college are important, while 76.5 percent and 52.9 percent felt a four-year college degree and graduate school are important, respectively. Most respondents felt a college degree is a necessity. Roughly three out of five said they would send their children to college after high school as opposed 17.4 percent who wanted their children to go to vocational school and 3.2 percent who would send their children directly to work.

Most respondents felt a better education is provided at a private university (38.8 percent) than at a state university (27.4 percent).

The survey also revealed that state funding for education received the highest priority with a 69.6 percent proportion advocating increase for education funding. In a situation when extra funds are needed to finance education, 40.9 percent favored taxation as a means of raising the money for that purpose. Increased student fees were favored only by 18.6 percent, while 26.6 percent favored both ways as sources of receiving the money.

Respondents were also asked to identify their main sources of information about colleges and universities in Tennessee. Newspapers (51.0 percent) and conversations (45 percent) were cited as the main sources of information. Other sources mentioned were: television (28.7 percent), college publications (19.5 percent), radio (9.8 percent), and other (25.5 percent).

In the 1976 Tennessee study of public and legislative attitudes toward postsecondary education, Charles Smith intended to reveal whether or not members of the Tennessee General Assembly do, in fact, "reflect the attitudes and sentiments of the citizens they represent." In order to determine the relationship between opinions held by the public and the legislators, representative samples of both groups were administered similar but slightly different questionnaires.

The results indicate that while both the public and the members of the General Assembly hold higher education in Tennessee in high regard, the latter's support is "softer or perhaps more shallow than that of the general public." An analysis of the confidence ratings suggests that the legislators' confidence may be less than that of the public. Almost forty-four percent of the general public expressed "a great deal of confidence" in higher education; 23.0 percent of the legislative respondents gave similar indications. Other findings include:

> Both groups ranked education as the second of 10 state services requiring increased government expenditures.
>
> The public favored taxes over student fees by a two-to-one margin as the source of additional funding. The legislators overwhelmingly preferred a combination of increased student fees and state fees to finance higher education.
>
> Slightly more than 20 percent of the legislators indicated reception of little or no reaction from their constituents about higher education. Only 12.8 percent received "a great deal of input." Those who heard from their constituents regularly about issues in higher education were in the minority.

Both Tennessee studies provide timely and comparative information about opinions and attitudes in a neighboring state. The results of the 1977 Alabama Study offer a closer picture of citizen rating of higher education in Alabama.

Chapter II

SURVEY PROCEDURE

Sampling Technique

A systematic random sample of individuals ages 16 and over was selected from a group of residents who were believed to represent a cross-section of the population of the State of Alabama. Although the source of the frame is not to be released, appropriate sampling techniques were employed to assure a random and, indeed, representative sample of Alabama's population.

For purposes of this survey it was determined that a response group of 400 would yield a probable error of 5 percent or less with 95 percent confidence. When calculating the sample size, an estimate had to be made which took into consideration such factors as projected percent of non-respondents, returned but unusable questionnaires, and letters returned by the Postal Service because of undeliverable or incorrect addresses. When the above factors were considered it was determined that a sample of 1200 adults age 16 and over from Alabama's population would yield the necessary 400 usable responses.

Since the public response was greater than estimated (655 usable replies or a 52.8 percent response rate), the resulting probable error was less than 4 percent at the 95 percent confidence level, under the limiting assumption that the respondents and non-respondents did not differ in their opinions on higher education.

Preliminary structure of the questionnaire and early development of appropriate statistical sampling procedure were begun in late 1976. During the following six months, the questionnaire was refined, the sampling procedure was finalized, and the questionnaire was "field-tested."

The final questionnaire (see appendix A) consisted of a total of 51 questions: forty-three questions concerning postsecondary education and an additional eight demographic questions describing the individual completing the survey. The demographic questions revealed the sex, age, family income, race, educational level, number of family members between the ages of 17-25, and occupation of the respondents as well as the population of the area in which the respondent lived. Chapter III presents the results of the questionnaire by each of the eight demographic characteristics.

On June 6, 1977, the Institute mailed an advance notification card (see appendix B) to each of the 1259 individuals in the survey group. The card notified the prospective respondents that they had been randomly selected from among Alabama's population to answer some questions about their opinions and attitudes regarding postsecondary education. They were informed that within the next few days they would receive a questionnaire which would take a few minutes to complete, and that their participation in the survey would be appreciated.

On June 10, 1977, the questionnaire along with a letter of explanation (see appendix C) and a stamped return envelope were mailed to the sample of 1259 citizens. The letter of explanation indicated once again that they had been selected to answer some questions about postsecondary education. The letter also stated that the results of the survey would be presented to members of the Alabama Legislature and to other citizens who decided how their tax dollars were spent. They were encouraged, therefore, not to miss an opportunity to express their point of view.

During the two weeks that followed, a total of 478 completed questionnaires (37.9 percent) were returned to the Institute. On June 24, 1977, a second mailing of the questionnaire was sent to those who had not yet responded to the questionnaire. Also enclosed were a second letter of explanation (see appendix D) and another stamped return envelope.

As a means of accounting for those who had responded, each return envelope (see appendix D) had a separate number correlated to a master list of the sample. As each questionnaire was returned, the corresponding number was checked off the master list.

The termination date for processing responses was set at July 15, 1977--a total of five weeks from the time the questionnaire was first mailed to the sample. Questionnaires received after the termination date of July 15, 1977 were not included in the analysis.

A total of 655 usable questionnaires were received, representing a 52.8 percent response rate. Of the sample of

1259, thirty-five questionnaires (representing 2.8 percent of the survey group) were returned by the Postal Service for undeliverable or incorrect address. In addition, eight questionnaires were mailed back to the Institute that were either incomplete or unanswered and were, therefore, unusable. Data analysis was based on the 655 usable questionnaires.

Limitations

The survey was limited to residents of the State of Alabama age 16 and over and to their opinions about postsecondary education. The source from which the sample was selected contained about 82.4 percent of Alabama's total population age 16 and over. Due to the lack of a more comprehensive source, no attempt was made to survey the remaining 17.6 percent of the population age 16 and over.

No survey of non-respondents was conducted. Therefore, the reader must remember that in order to extrapolate the results of this survey to all Alabamians in the survey group, the assumption must be made that non-respondents were, in fact, like the respondents in attitudes and attributes.*

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* Surveys of non-respondents are theoretically desirable because they allow the researcher to identify any significant differences between responses of respondents and non-respondents. It must be assumed in any survey that the responses of those who do not return usable questionnaires could alter in some way the findings of a study. A study on a survey of non-respondents by Wilkinson (1976), however, revealed that the validity of replies from initial non-respondents may be questionable. Wilkinson's study also reported no conclusive statements about either the procedure or results of non-respondent surveys. The following recommendations made by Wilkinson can still be considered helpful: (1) non-response bias should be measured each year until some consistent differences are found; (2) once a consistent difference is discovered, serious consideration should be given to some method for correcting (i.e, weighting).

An additional limitation is the effect, if any, caused by the use of a mail questionnaire rather than some other method of assessing public opinion. No attempt has been made to justify this method as the best method or to initiate an alternative method of data collection.

One further limitation may be the source of the mailed questionnaire as given in the letterhead and return address. Indirectly, the respondent may have been influenced in some way to answer certain questions either positively or negatively because of the agency conducting the survey.

Sample Representativeness

In the statewide survey of citizens opinions concerning postsecondary education in Alabama, a range of demographic data (e.g., race, sex, age, level of education, occupation, income, number in family between the ages 17 and 25, and population of area) was collected from each respondent. The total number of respondents in each demographic category was summed and percentage distributions (the percentage of the total sample that was represented in each category) were calculated. In order to check the representativeness of the survey group, these percentage distributions were then compared to percentages calculated from data presented in the 1970 census of population for Alabama covering sex, age, race, and residence (U. S. Department of Commerce, 1971) as well as income, occupation, and education attainment (U. S. Department of Commerce, 1972). Since the number of family members between the ages of 17 and 25 was collected only as an indicator of those persons most likely (assuming the traditional college-age students 17-25) to have family members in college, no comparison was made to adjusted census figures.

Differences larger than three percent (3 percent) were considered to be significant at the ten percent (10 percent) level ($P \leq .10$); that is, differences larger than three percent in any one category would likely be attributable to something other than random sampling error. Such variations may be attributable to: (1) differences between persons who respond to questionnaires and persons who do not respond; (2) differences in the frame being sampled and the whole population; (3) changes in the population since the 1970 census; or (4) a combination of these factors. While it is realized that the 1970 Census figures are somewhat dated, they provide comparable categories and give some indication of the actual demographic makeup of the state. The income classes used in the 1977 survey have been deflated by the Consumer Price Index to make them comparable to the 1969 dollar incomes reported in the 1970 Census.

In comparing the characteristics of the survey group as a whole with the general characteristics of the state population, there appeared to be some underrepresentation of blacks, persons of low income or low educational achievement, and rural residents. However, these differences did not affect the results materially and, in most cases, were within sampling variation. Hence, the net effect is to overstate some cases slightly and to understate other cases slightly. The comparative data follow.

Sex

In 1970, the total population in Alabama for persons 16 years old and over was 2,350,395. Of those, males comprised 47.0 percent, females 53.0 percent. Of the 655 survey respondents (all being 16 years old or over) 49.3 percent were males; 50.7 percent were females. These differences are within the range of sampling variation.

	1970 Census	1977 Survey
Males, 16 years +	47.0%	49.3%
Females, 16 years +	53.0%	50.7%

Age

The following age groups were classed in such a manner as to be comparable to the Census age groups. The under 40 age citizens were overrepresented and the over 40 age citizens were underrepresented.

	1970 Census	1977 Survey
16-24 years	23.1%	28.5%
25-39 years	25.3%	32.8%
40-59 years	31.4%	27.4%
60 + years	20.2%	11.3%

Family Income

Following are the 1969 income ranges used in the 1970 Census of Population: Alabama and the family income ranges used in the 1977 survey. The 1977 income ranges are deflated by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to 1969 dollars. The two category listings are approximately comparable. The percentages given in the Census for 1969 family income ranges showed that the lower income group may be slightly underrepresented (after accounting for inflation) and the highest income group was slightly overrepresented.

	1969 Census	1977 Income	(1977 Income deflated to 1969 dollars)	
Less than $3,000	18.5%	Less than $5,000	($3,406)	13.4%
$3,000 - 6,999	29.5%	$5,000 - 9,999	($3,407-6,811)	22.1%
$7,000 - 9,999	20.8%	$10,000 - 14,999	($6,812-10,211)	18.6%
$10,000 or more	31.2%	$15,000 - 19,999	($10,281 +)	18.9%
		$20,000 +		27.0%

Race

For purposes of analysis here race refers to the division of the population into white, black, and other. Here, "other" includes American Indian and Oriental American or Asian.

	1970 Census	1977 Survey
White	76.2%	85.3%
Black	23.5%	14.2%
Other	0.3%	0.5%

The data suggest that blacks were underrepresented in the sample population by slightly over nine percent and whites overrepresented by about the same amount.

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment refers to the highest grade of schooling completed. Included in the high school division of 9-12 years are high school graduates and those persons completing the General Equivalency Development Test (G.E.D.).

	1970 Census	1977 Survey
0-8 years	33.7%	7.0%
9-12 years	51.1%	49.1%
1-3 years college	7.9%	28.3%
4 or more years of college	7.3%	15.5%

These data suggest that the survey population was underrepresented in the 0-8 years educational group and overrepresented in the college group.

Residence

Urban or rural residence was determined by the population of the respondents' present residence. Localities with greater than 2,500 persons were considered as urban; those with less than 2,500 were classified as rural. This demarcation approximates that used by the Bureau of the Census.

	1970 Census	1977 Survey
Urban	58.0%	78.4%
Rural	42.0%	21.6%

This comparison shows that the rural group was underrepresented and the urban group overrepresented in the sample.

Occupation

The occupation classification scheme employed was taken from the 1970 Census. In addition to categories given in the Census, the 1977 survey included as separate groups, housewives, students, and retired persons. Those persons not employed were to check unemployed.

	1970 Census	1977 Survey
Professional, technical, or kindred workers	11.8%	20.5%
Manager or administrator	7.5%	8.4%
Sales worker	6.2%	3.7%

	1970 Census	1977 Survey
Clerical or similar worker	13.3%	9.8%
Craftsman or similar worker	14.3%	5.8%
Operative or similar worker	20.1%	6.9%
Laborer (non-farm)	5.7%	5.2%
Farmer or Fram Manager	1.6%	0.9%
Farm Laborer or Farm foreman	1.4%	0.0
Service worker, including private household worker	12.5%	2.0%
Housewife		15.7%
Student (full-time)		9.6%
Retired		8.4%
Unemployed		3.1%
Other	4.4%	0.0

The occupation categories are not quite as comparable as the other categories used because of the survey's additional breakdown of groups into housewives, students, and retired persons. The differences in the percent of respondents in the two classifications could very well be traced to these additional groups. No clear inference on representativeness or lack of representativeness is indicated.

Implications of Underrepresentation in Sample

An underrepresentation of three percent (3.0%) or less of any one group is considered to be within the range of random sampling variation for the size of sample (n=655) used. Underrepresentation of more than three percent is considered to be caused by either a proportionally larger number of nonrespondents in this category, by a specific shortage in the original frame (from which the sample was taken), by changes in the census since 1970, or by a combination of these possibilities.

The effect of underrepresentation of any group can be estimated from use of the census data and the demographics of the sample under the assumption that the answers of the respondents are representative of their group. The procedure and effect are illustrated in appendix F with the use of blacks, who are underrepresented by nine percent in the sample (the sample was 14.2 percent while the census reports 23.5 percent in 1970).

The calculations illustrated in appendix F for the example cited show that the underrepresentation of blacks by nine percent in the sample results in a net effect of 2.3 percent in overall response percentages. Hence, the net effect is to overstate some cases slightly and to understate other cases slightly.

Chapter III

SURVEY RESPONSES

Introduction

In this chapter the results of the survey will be presented for each question in chart form. Each chart will give general percentages and cross tabulation percentages by the eight demographic characteristics. The chart number will correspond to the appropriate question number.

Because of the small number of respondents under categorical heading of race for "other" (3 respondents) percentages of this group appear quite high or low when compared to percentages of for whites or blacks. Therefore, the percentages for "other" will appear to be significant when in fact the two groups represent only 3 of the 655 respondents and are not significant.

Probability

These data were taken as a random sample of elements from a frame and as such are subject to sampling errors in the estimates. Under the assumption that the nonrespondents would have responded to the questions in the same way as those who did respond, the maximum sample error in the overall percentage values was calculated to be less than four percent (<4 percent) at the ninety-five percent (95 percent) confidence level (n=655); that is, it is most unlikely that the total population percentages would differ from the sample estimates by four percent or more (≥ 4 percent).

The precision in the categories within each classification is dependent upon the number of respondents in any one category. For example, there were 93 black respondents. Estimates of the percent distribution of blacks by any one question is calculated to have a maximum error of about ten percent (10 percent) at the ninety-five percent (95 percent) confidence level. Conversely, there were 599 white respondents and the estimate of maximum error in the percent distribution by this group was computed to be close to four percent (4 percent) at the ninety-five percent confidence level. Other categories within each classification will have different numbers and will require separate computation to ascertain the maximum error in the estimates.

The probabilities cited in the tables were computed by using the chi-square test for independence. The above cited sample sizes were considered in these tests. The interpretation of the probabilities was made under the assumption that the differences in percentage distribution between the several categories within that classification was due to chance sampling variation. A very small probability value would therefore imply the percent distributions were not due to chance variation but were attributable to real differences in the categories by classification. A probability of .05 or smaller was considered to be significant in the discussion that follows. A probability between .05 and .10 was considered to be of questionable significance. A probability greater than .10 was not considered to be significant. These choices were adopted for sake of discussion and analysis. Readers may adopt different rules, if desired, in their analysis.

CHART 1

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #1

"HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU THINK A COLLEGE EDUCATION IS FOR YOURSELF?"

1.	not important	6.8%
2.	of little importance	10.8%
3.	fairly important	22.5%
4.	very important	58.3%
5.	no opinion	1.7%

	not important (percent)	of little importance (percent)	fairly important (percent)	very important (percent)	no opinion (percent)	prob-ability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	6.8	10.8	22.5	58.3	1.7	
Sex						
Male	6.3	10.7	24.8	57.1	1.3	
Female	7.3	10.9	20.2	59.5	2.1	.6271
Age						
under 25	5.4	10.8	19.9	62.4	1.6	
25-39	6.5	10.3	29.4	52.3	1.4	
40-59	7.9	11.2	20.8	57.9	2.2	
60 and over	8.6	11.4	12.9	65.7	1.4	.4041
Income						
under $5,000	7.3	2.4	19.5	69.5	1.2	
$5,000-9,999	10.9	10.2	17.5	58.4	2.9	
$10,000-14,999	4.3	17.4	27.8	49.6	.9	
$15,000-19,999	4.3	13.7	23.1	56.4	2.6	
$20,000 and over	4.7	8.3	24.9	61.5	.6	.0184
Race						
White	7.4	11.2	24.8	55.0	1.6	
Black	3.3	8.8	7.7	78.0	2.2	
Other	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	.0084
Education						
0-8 years	16.3	16.3	7.0	51.2	9.3	
9-12 years	10.9	10.2	20.4	57.1	1.4	
H.S. or G.E.D.	11.0	16.8	29.5	40.5	2.3	
Some College	1.1	9.8	27.2	62.0	0.0	
B.S. or more	0.0	1.0	10.9	87.1	1.0	<.0001
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	5.7	18.7	22.0	52.0	1.6	
Two	8.2	10.9	17.0	61.9	2.0	
Three or more	4.3	5.2	26.7	62.9	.9	
None	7.6	9.5	24.0	57.0	1.9	.1061
Location						
under 2,500	8.8	9.6	22.1	57.4	2.2	
2,500-9,999	11.2	9.7	27.6	47.8	3.7	
10,000-49,999	5.2	12.4	17.0	64.7	.7	
50,000 and above	4.1	11.3	22.6	61.1	.9	.0482
Occupation						
Professional	3.0	6.7	21.6	67.2	1.5	
Managers	3.6	7.3	25.5	63.6	0.0	
Sales/Clerk/Service	6.9	13.9	33.7	45.5	0.0	
Crafts/Operative	13.3	20.5	31.3	32.5	2.4	
Laborer/Farmer	10.0	20.0	15.0	55.0	0.0	
Housewife	9.7	12.6	21.4	52.4	3.9	
Student	0.0	0.0	9.5	90.5	0.0	
Unemployed	0.0	10.0	15.0	65.0	10.0	
Retired	12.0	4.0	12.0	70.0	2.0	
Other						<.0001

CHART 2

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #2

"HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU THINK A COLLEGE EDUCATION IS FOR YOUR CHILDREN?"

1.	not important	1.2%
2.	of little importance	1.1%
3.	fairly important	18.5%
4.	very important	74.8%
5.	no opinion	4.4%

	not important (percent)	of little importance (percent)	fairly important (percent)	very important (percent)	no opinion (percent)	prob- ability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	1.2	1.1	18.5	74.8	4.4	
Sex						
Male	.9	1.5	21.1	71.2	5.3	
Female	1.5	.6	16.0	78.2	3.6	.1896
Age						
Under 25	1.1	1.1	20.4	68.8	8.6	
25-39	.9	.9	21.1	74.6	2.3	
40-59	1.7	1.7	16.8	76.5	3.4	
60 and over	1.4	0.0	10.8	85.1	2.7	.1135
Income						
Under $5,000	1.2	2.4	14.5	74.7	7.2	
$5,000-9,999	0.7	0.7	18.8	75.4	4.3	
$10,000-14,999	0.0	0.0	18.1	76.7	5.2	
$15,000-19,999	2.5	2.5	19.5	71.2	4.2	
$20,000 and over	0.6	0.6	20.1	76.3	2.4	.5618
Race						
White	1.4	1.3	20.8	71.7	4.8	
Black	0.0	0.0	5.4	92.4	2.2	
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	.0134
Education						
0-8 years	2.2	4.3	6.5	84.8	2.2	
9-12 years	1.4	.7	19.2	74.0	4.8	
H.S. or G.E.D.	2.9	.6	26.4	66.7	3.4	
Some college	0.0	1.1	14.1	82.2	2.7	
B.S. or more	0.0	1.0	17.8	72.3	8.9	.0040
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	3.2	2.4	14.5	76.6	3.2	
Two	.7	1.4	19.0	73.5	5.4	
Three or more	0.0	0.0	19.0	75.9	5.2	
None	1.1	.8	19.9	74.1	4.1	.4443
Location						
under 2,500	1.4	.7	19.3	76.4	2.1	
2,500-9,999	3.7	1.5	14.1	72.6	8.1	
10,000-49,999	0.0	.7	16.4	80.9	2.0	
50,000 and above	.5	1.4	22.2	70.6	5.4	.0226
Occupation						
Professional	0.0	.7	22.4	70.9	6.0	
Managers	0.0	1.8	18.2	78.2	1.8	
Sales/Clerk/Service	1.0	1.0	22.8	73.3	2.0	
Crafts/Operative	1.2	1.2	25.3	69.9	2.4	
Laborer/Farmer	2.5	2.5	12.5	77.5	5.0	
Housewife	2.9	1.0	15.5	78.6	1.9	
Student	0.0	0.0	11.1	76.2	12.7	
Unemployed	0.0	0.0	26.3	68.4	5.3	
Retired	3.6	1.8	5.5	83.6	5.5	
Other						.1415

CHART 3

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #3

"HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU THINK A COLLEGE DEGREE IS IN ORDER TO EARN A DECENT SALARY?"

1.	not important	2.4%
2.	of little importance	8.5%
3.	fairly important	40.0%
4.	very important	47.9%
5.	no opinion	1.1%

	not important (percent)	of little importance (percent)	fairly important (percent)	very important (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	2.4	8.5	40.0	47.9	1.1	
Sex						
Male	3.7	9.9	42.7	42.1	1.5	
Female	1.2	7.2	37.3	53.6	0.6	.0130
Age						
Under 25	3.8	9.1	44.6	39.8	2.7	
25-39	2.8	13.6	35.0	47.7	0.9	
40-59	1.1	3.4	44.1	51.4	0.0	
60 and over	1.4	5.4	33.8	59.5	0.0	.0014
Income						
Under $5,000	1.2	7.1	26.2	63.1	2.4	
$5,000-9,999	2.9	8.7	28.3	58.0	2.2	
$10,000-14,999	2.6	6.0	44.8	45.7	0.9	
$15,000-19,999	1.7	13.6	43.2	41.5	0.0	
$20,000 and over	1.8	7.7	50.9	39.1	.6	.0033
Race						
White	2.7	9.5	42.8	44.2	.9	
Black	1.1	3.2	23.7	69.9	2.2	
Other	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	.0019
Education						
0-8 years	4.3	6.5	26.1	63.0	0.0	
9-12 years	2.0	8.8	27.9	60.5	0.7	
H.S. or G.E.D.	4.0	9.8	36.2	47.1	2.9	
Some college	1.1	6.5	50.8	41.1	.5	
B.S. or more	2.0	10.9	50.5	36.6	0.0	.0004
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	1.6	11.3	42.7	43.5	.8	
Two	3.4	8.8	39.9	45.3	2.7	
Three or more	1.7	5.2	44.0	49.1	0.0	
None	2.6	8.6	37.2	50.8	.8	.4898
Location						
Under 2,500	2.1	12.1	32.9	51.4	1.4	
2,500-9,999	3.0	13.3	36.3	45.9	1.5	
10,000-49,999	3.3	2.0	45.8	47.7	1.3	
50,000 and above	1.8	7.7	43.4	46.6	.5	.0548
Occupation						
Professional	.7	11.2	52.2	35.1	.7	
Managers	1.8	5.5	43.6	49.1	0.0	
Sales/Clerk/Service	2.0	8.9	42.6	45.5	1.0	
Crafts/Operative	7.2	13.3	44.6	34.9	0.0	
Laborer/Farmer	5.0	12.5	30.0	52.5	0.0	
Housewife	1.9	6.8	33.0	56.3	1.9	
Student	1.6	4.8	38.1	52.4	3.2	
Unemployed	0.0	0.0	30.0	70.0	0.0	
Retired	1.8	5.5	20.0	70.9	1.8	
Other						.0294

CHART 4

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #4

"HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU THINK IT IS FOR EVERY HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE IN ALABAMA TO BE ALLOWED TO ATTEND A COLLEGE OF HIS/HER CHOICE REGARDLESS OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADES?"

1.	not important	18.7%
2.	of little importance	11.0%
3.	fairly important	23.6%
4.	very important	40.0%
5.	no opinion	6.7%

	not important (percent)	of little importance (percent)	fairly important (percent)	very important (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	18.7	11.0	23.6	40.0	6.7	
Sex						
Male	19.0	13.1	21.8	38.9	7.2	
Female	18.4	9.0	25.3	41.0	6.3	.4565
Age						
Under 25	14.1	8.1	24.9	45.9	7.0	
25-39	20.2	11.3	24.9	37.6	6.1	
40-59	20.7	13.4	20.1	38.5	7.3	
60 and over	21.6	12.2	24.3	35.1	6.8	.6637
Income						
Under $5,000	8.3	8.3	22.6	54.8	6.0	
$5,000-9,999	16.7	7.2	22.5	45.7	8.0	
$10,000-14,999	14.0	9.6	28.1	39.5	8.8	
$15,000-19,999	18.6	13.6	26.3	37.3	4.2	
$20,000 and over	30.2	13.6	20.7	29.6	5.9	.0020
Race						
White	21.5	11.5	24.2	36.3	6.5	
Black	1.1	8.6	19.4	63.4	7.5	
Other	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	<.0001
Education						
0-8 years	13.0	6.5	19.6	50.0	10.9	
9-12 years	13.7	11.0	22.6	47.9	4.8	
H.S. or G.E.D.	10.4	5.2	27.7	46.2	10.4	
Some College	21.6	13.0	22.7	36.2	6.5	
B.S. or more	37.6	19.8	21.8	18.8	2.0	<.0001
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	17.9	16.3	23.6	35.0	7.3	
Two	18.9	4.1	20.9	50.7	5.4	
Three or more	9.5	11.2	31.9	43.1	4.3	
None	23.0	12.5	21.5	34.7	8.3	.0014
Location						
Under 2,500	15.0	11.4	25.7	40.0	7.9	
2,500-9,999	14.9	9.0	22.4	46.3	7.5	
10,000-49,999	21.7	10.5	21.7	38.8	7.2	
50,000 and above	21.7	12.7	24.4	36.2	5.0	.6873
Occupation						
Professional	28.4	17.2	24.6	24.6	5.2	
Managers	25.5	12.7	16.4	40.0	5.5	
Sales/Clerk/Service	16.8	6.9	29.7	40.6	5.9	
Crafts/Operative	13.4	11.0	20.7	43.9	11.0	
Laborer/Farmer	10.0	15.0	32.5	35.0	7.5	
Housewife	13.6	7.8	27.2	47.6	3.9	
Student	17.7	8.1	19.4	50.0	4.8	
Unemployed	10.0	0.0	20.0	55.0	15.0	
Retired	20.0	12.7	14.5	41.8	10.9	
Other						.0375

CHART 5

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #5

"HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU THINK IT IS FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO SPEND FEDERAL TAX DOLLARS ON PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN ALABAMA?"

1.	not important	5.1%
2.	of little importance	3.8%
3.	fairly important	18.4%
4.	very important	68.0%
5.	no opinion	4.7%

	not important (percent)	of little importance (percent)	fairly important (percent)	very important (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	5.1	3.8	18.4	68.0	4.7	
Sex						
Male	6.8	5.0	16.4	67.2	4.6	
Female	3.3	2.7	20.3	68.8	4.8	.1142
Age						
Under 25	2.2	2.7	15.1	73.7	6.5	
25-39	3.7	4.7	22.0	66.4	3.3	
40-59	9.6	5.1	14.7	66.7	4.0	
60 and over	5.4	1.4	24.3	62.2	6.8	.0221
Income						
Under $5,000	4.8	0.0	9.5	78.6	7.1	
$5,000-9,999	8.0	3.6	18.1	62.3	8.0	
$10,000-14,999	1.7	3.5	20.9	68.7	5.2	
$15,000-19,999	6.8	3.4	17.1	70.9	1.7	
$20,000 and over	4.7	5.9	21.9	65.7	1.8	.0299
Race						
White	5.9	4.3	20.8	64.1	4.8	
Black	0.0	1.1	4.3	90.3	4.3	
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	.0003
Education						
0-8 years	6.5	6.5	8.7	67.4	10.9	
9-12 years	5.5	2.1	19.2	66.4	6.8	
H.S. or G.E.D.	4.0	3.5	20.8	66.5	5.2	
Some college	4.3	4.3	13.5	75.1	2.7	
B.S. or more	6.9	5.0	26.7	59.4	2.0	.0873
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	7.3	2.4	15.3	71.8	3.2	
Two	2.7	3.4	16.3	71.4	6.1	
Three or more	.9	2.6	19.1	74.8	2.6	
None	7.1	5.3	20.7	61.3	5.6	.0840
Location						
Under 2,500	8.6	3.6	17.3	65.5	5.0	
2,500-9,999	5.9	5.9	21.5	60.0	6.7	
10,000-49,999	2.6	3.9	17.0	74.5	2.0	
50,000 and above	4.1	2.7	18.6	69.5	5.0	.2317
Occupation						
Professional	6.0	5.2	23.1	62.7	3.0	
Managers	1.8	5.5	20.0	70.9	1.8	
Sales/Clerk/Service	6.0	4.0	17.0	69.0	4.0	
Crafts/Operative	2.4	3.6	12.0	73.5	8.4	
Laborer/Farmer	5.0	5.0	15.0	70.0	5.0	
Housewife	6.9	3.9	22.5	60.8	5.9	
Student	4.8	1.6	19.0	71.4	3.2	
Unemployed	0.0	0.0	10.0	85.0	5.0	
Retired	7.3	1.8	14.5	69.1	7.3	
Other						.9741

CHART 6

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #6

"HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU THINK IT IS FOR COLLEGE TEACHERS TO RECEIVE YEARLY COST-OF-LIVING RAISES?"

1.	not important	4.6%
2.	of little importance	5.3%
3.	fairly important	28.9%
4.	very important	53.1%
5.	no opinion	8.1%

	not important (percent)	of little importance (percent)	fairly important (percent)	very important (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	4.6	5.3	28.9	53.1	8.1	
Sex						
Male	5.0	7.1	28.8	51.4	7.7	
Female	4.2	3.6	28.9	54.8	8.4	.3521
Age						
Under 25	3.8	6.5	37.1	45.2	7.5	
25-39	3.7	3.7	22.0	60.7	9.8	
40-59	6.1	6.7	27.4	55.3	4.5	
60 and over	5.4	4.1	32.4	45.9	12.2	.0270
Income						
Under $5,000	6.0	7.1	31.0	50.0	6.0	
$5,000-9,999	7.2	.7	27.5	52.2	12.3	
$10,000-14,999	2.6	4.3	33.6	50.9	8.6	
$15,000-19,999	5.1	5.9	22.0	58.5	8.5	
$20,000 and over	1.8	7.7	30.8	56.2	3.6	.0347
Race						
White	4.8	6.3	29.9	52.4	6.6	
Black	3.2	0.0	23.7	55.9	17.2	
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	.0065
Education						
0-8 years	6.5	6.5	23.9	50.0	13.0	
9-12 years	4.8	4.8	27.2	49.0	14.3	
H.S. or G.E.D.	6.9	4.0	31.6	49.4	8.0	
Some College	2.7	5.4	27.0	60.0	4.9	
B.S. or more	3.0	6.9	31.7	55.4	3.0	.0922
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	4.8	9.7	25.8	52.4	7.3	
Two	4.7	4.1	37.2	46.6	7.4	
Three or more	3.4	2.6	31.0	56.0	6.9	
None	4.5	5.3	24.8	56.0	9.4	.2326
Location						
Under 2,500	6.4	2.1	26.4	56.4	8.6	
2,500-9,999	7.4	5.2	29.6	45.2	12.6	
10,000-49,999	3.9	5.2	28.1	58.2	4.6	
50,000 and above	2.3	7.7	29.9	52.9	7.2	.0663
Occupation						
Professional	3.0	6.7	28.4	56.0	6.0	
Managers	1.8	12.7	25.5	58.2	1.8	
Sales/Clerk/Service	2.0	5.0	27.7	54.5	10.9	
Crafts/Operative	7.2	4.8	28.9	51.8	7.2	
Laborer/Farmer	5.0	5.0	27.5	45.0	17.5	
Housewife	7.8	1.9	27.2	56.3	6.8	
Student	3.2	6.3	41.3	42.9	6.3	
Unemployed	0.0	0.0	30.0	55.0	15.0	
Retired	9.1	3.6	23.6	52.7	10.9	
Other						.6188

CHART 7

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #7

"HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU THINK IT IS FOR COLLEGE TEACHERS TO BE FREE TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS WHETHER YOU AGREE WITH THEM OR NOT?"

1.	not important	7.4%
2.	of little importance	3.7%
3.	fairly important	15.0%
4.	very important	63.2%
5.	no opinion	10.7%

	not important (percent)	of little importance (percent)	fairly important (percent)	very important (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	7.4	3.7	15.0	63.2	10.7	
Sex						
Male	9.0	2.8	15.8	64.0	8.4	
Female	5.7	4.5	14.2	62.5	13.0	.1216
Age						
Under 25	7.0	1.6	12.4	69.9	9.1	
25-39	6.1	5.6	15.9	59.8	12.6	
40-59	9.6	2.8	15.3	61.6	10.7	
60 and over	6.8	5.4	18.9	59.5	9.5	.4494
Income						
Under $5,000	3.6	3.6	11.9	70.2	10.7	
$5,000-9,999	6.5	4.3	14.5	60.1	14.5	
$10,000-14,999	11.2	.9	15.5	62.1	10.3	
$15,000-19,999	6.0	4.3	14.7	64.7	10.3	
$20,000 and over	6.5	5.3	16.0	64.5	7.7	.6428
Race						
White	8.3	4.1	15.8	61.2	10.6	
Black	2.2	1.1	10.8	75.3	10.8	
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	.1452
Education						
0-8 years	6.5	2.2	13.0	65.2	13.0	
9-12 years	6.8	2.7	15.8	61.0	13.7	
H.S. or G.E.D.	7.5	4.6	13.2	63.8	10.9	
Some College	8.7	3.3	18.5	60.3	9.2	
B.S. or more	5.9	4.0	11.9	70.3	7.9	.9364
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	7.3	1.6	16.9	62.1	12.1	
Two	4.7	4.1	10.8	71.6	8.8	
Three or more	7.0	2.6	13.9	66.1	10.4	
None	9.1	4.9	17.0	57.7	11.3	.4352
Location						
Under 2,500	5.0	5.7	15.0	61.4	12.9	
2,500-9,999	8.9	3.0	16.3	56.3	15.6	
10,000-49,999	4.6	1.3	13.8	72.4	7.9	
50,000 and above	9.5	4.5	15.5	61.8	8.6	.1152
Occupation						
Professional	7.5	5.2	14.9	64.9	7.5	
Managers	10.9	5.5	21.8	56.4	5.5	
Sales/Clerk/Service	8.0	3.0	12.0	64.0	13.0	
Crafts/Operative	9.8	0.0	13.4	69.5	7.3	
Laborer/Farmer	2.5	2.5	12.5	67.5	15.0	
Housewife	3.9	5.8	18.4	53.4	18.4	
Student	4.8	3.2	12.7	69.8	9.5	
Unemployed	15.0	5.0	15.0	55.0	10.0	
Retired	9.1	1.8	14.5	65.5	9.1	
Other						.1185

CHART 8

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #8

"HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU THINK IT IS FOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES TO OFFER NON-CREDIT COURSES SUCH AS CRAFTS, COOKING, LANDSCAPING ETC. ON A NO-CHARGE OR SMALL-COST BASIS AS A SERVICE?"

1.	not important	11.2%
2.	of little importance	13.3%
3.	fairly important	30.5%
4.	very important	41.3%
5.	no opinion	3.7%

	not important (percent)	of little importance (percent)	fairly important (percent)	very important (percent)	no opinion (percent)	prob-ability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	11.2	13.3	30.5	41.3	3.7	
Sex						
Male	12.7	12.1	31.1	39.4	4.7	
Female	9.7	14.5	30.0	43.0	2.7	.3689
Age						
Under 25	9.7	14.6	28.6	42.7	4.3	
25-39	13.6	12.1	27.6	45.3	1.4	
40-59	12.4	14.0	33.1	37.6	2.8	
60 and over	5.5	12.3	38.4	34.2	9.6	.0618
Income						
Under $5,000	9.5	6.0	21.4	56.0	7.1	
$5,000-9,999	10.2	11.7	29.9	43.8	4.4	
$10,000-14,999	9.6	12.2	33.0	41.7	3.5	
$15,000-19,999	14.4	11.0	29.7	44.1	.8	
$20,000 and over	11.2	19.5	35.5	30.2	3.6	.0168
Race						
White	11.8	14.9	31.4	38.6	3.2	
Black	7.6	4.3	25.0	56.5	6.5	
Other	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	.0164
Education						
0-8 years	6.7	11.1	28.9	40.0	13.3	
9-12 years	12.4	11.7	29.7	42.8	3.4	
H.S. or G.E.D.	10.9	15.5	29.9	39.7	4.0	
Some College	10.3	9.2	29.2	49.2	2.2	
B.S. or more	13.9	20.8	35.6	27.7	2.0	.0119
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	12.9	16.1	26.6	41.1	3.2	
Two	10.1	14.9	31.1	40.5	3.4	
Three or more	12.2	13.0	25.2	46.1	3.5	
None	10.6	11.4	34.5	39.4	4.2	.8812
Location						
Under 2,500	15.1	13.7	23.7	43.2	4.3	
2,500-9,999	14.9	11.2	27.6	42.5	3.7	
10,000-49,999	9.2	12.4	41.2	35.3	2.0	
50,000 and above	8.2	15.0	29.1	43.6	4.1	.1014
Occupation						
Professional	14.2	9.7	37.3	38.1	.7	
Managers	12.7	18.2	21.8	41.8	5.5	
Sales/Clerk/Service	8.9	14.9	32.7	38.6	5.0	
Crafts/Operative	13.3	8.4	21.7	56.6	0.0	
Laborer/Farmer	12.5	10.0	32.5	45.0	0.0	
Housewife	10.9	14.9	28.7	42.6	3.0	
Student	9.5	19.0	34.9	30.2	6.3	
Unemployed	10.0	5.0	20.0	55.0	10.0	
Retired	5.6	16.7	33.3	33.3	11.1	
Other						.2071

CHART 9

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #9

"DO YOU THINK MOST PEOPLE IN ALABAMA WHO WANT TO GO TO COLLEGE GET TO GO?"

1.	yes	39.1%
2.	no	38.8%
3.	not sure	21.4%
4.	no opinion	.6%

	yes (percent)	no (percent)	not sure (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	39.1	38.8	21.4	.6	
Sex					
Male	40.2	36.8	22.0	.9	
Female	38.1	40.8	20.8	.3	.5721
Age					
Under 25	32.3	40.3	26.3	1.1	
25-39	36.6	41.3	21.6	.5	
40-59	45.3	33.5	20.7	.6	
60 and over	50.0	40.5	9.5	0.0	.0550
Income					
Under $5,000	31.3	50.6	16.9	1.2	
$5,000-9,999	26.1	52.9	20.3	.7	
$10,000-14,999	37.1	40.5	21.6	.9	
$15,000-19,999	48.3	36.4	14.4	.8	
$20,000 and over	47.3	23.1	29.6	0.0	<.0001
Race					
White	42.0	35.4	21.8	.7	
Black	21.7	58.7	19.6	0.0	
Other	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	.0015
Education					
0-8 years	23.9	47.8	26.1	2.2	
9-12 years	35.6	47.3	17.1	0.0	
H.S. or G.E.D.	27.6	54.0	17.2	1.1	
Some College	45.9	28.6	24.9	.5	
B.S. or more	59.4	13.9	26.7	0.0	<.0001
Family Members aged 17-25					
One	38.7	40.3	21.0	0.0	
Two	36.7	42.9	19.0	1.4	
Three or more	35.3	42.2	22.4	0.0	
None	42.5	34.2	22.6	.8	.5942
Location					
Under 2,500	37.9	37.1	24.3	.7	
2,500-9,999	37.8	43.7	17.8	.7	
10,000-49,999	37.5	43.4	18.4	.7	
50,000 and above	42.5	33.0	24.0	.5	.5970
Occupation					
Professional	51.5	23.1	25.4	0.0	
Managers	41.8	29.1	27.3	1.8	
Sales/Clerk/Service	42.6	36.6	20.8	0.0	
Crafts/Operative	25.3	49.4	24.1	1.2	
Laborer/Farmer	25.0	57.5	17.5	0.0	
Housewife	32.0	48.5	19.4	0.0	
Student	38.1	39.7	22.2	0.0	
Unemployed	15.8	57.9	26.3	0.0	
Retired	52.7	36.4	7.3	3.6	
Other					.0001

CHART 10

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #10

"IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT REASON PEOPLE GO TO COLLEGE?"

1.	for personal interest or enjoyment	6.0%
2.	to gain a skill or learn a profession	51.7%
3.	to receive a degree or certification	10.9%
4.	to earn more money later	30.1%
5.	to change careers	.2%
6.	other	.6%
7.	no opinion	.6%

	Personal Interest (percent)	Gain Skill (percent)	Receive a Degree (percent)	Earn More Money (percent)	Change Careers (percent)	Other (percent)	No Opinion (percent)	Probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	6.0	51.7	10.9	30.1	.2	.6	.6	
Sex								
Male	6.8	45.8	13.9	31.3	.3	.6	1.2	
Female	5.1	57.4	7.9	29.0	0.0	.6	0.0	.0139
Age								
Under 25	7.5	56.5	9.7	24.7	.5	.5	.5	
25-39	5.6	50.0	11.2	30.4	0.0	1.4	1.4	
40-59	6.2	48.3	12.4	33.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
60 and over	2.7	52.7	9.5	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	.5115
Income								
Under $5,000	2.4	60.7	10.7	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
$5,000-9,999	7.3	53.3	10.9	27.7	0.0	.7	0.0	
$10,000-14,999	9.5	47.4	3.4	37.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	
$15,000-19,999	1.7	54.2	10.2	33.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	
$20,000 and over	7.1	47.9	15.4	26.6	.6	.6	1.8	.0529
Race								
White	6.4	52.2	11.3	28.4	0.2	0.7	0.7	
Black	3.3	46.7	8.7	41.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.5352
Education								
0-8 years	4.3	52.2	2.2	41.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
9-12 years	4.1	54.1	9.6	31.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	
H.S. or G.E.D.	5.2	47.1	13.2	32.8	0.0	1.1	0.6	
Some College	7.0	54.6	10.3	27.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	
B.S. or more	8.9	49.5	13.9	24.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	.4939
Family Members aged 17-25								
One	6.5	53.7	11.4	27.6	.8	0.0	0.0	
Two	5.4	50.7	9.5	32.4	0.0	.7	1.4	
Three or more	4.3	61.2	9.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
None	6.8	47.4	12.0	32.0	0.0	1.1	.8	.5558
Location								
Under 2,500	5.7	52.9	10.7	30.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2,500-9,999	5.9	56.3	7.4	28.1	0.0	1.5	.7	
10,000-49,999	7.2	53.6	9.2	27.5	.7	1.3	.7	
50,000 and above	5.5	46.8	14.1	32.7	0.0	0.0	.9	.5402
Occupation								
Professional	5.2	56.7	14.2	23.1	0.0	0.0	.7	
Managers	5.5	38.2	16.4	34.5	1.8	0.0	3.6	
Sales/Clerk/Service	5.0	53.5	6.9	33.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	
Crafts/Operative	8.4	37.4	16.9	36.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	
Laborer/Farmer	5.0	47.5	10.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Housewife	2.9	59.8	5.9	29.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	
Student	11.1	58.7	11.1	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Unemployed	5.0	55.0	5.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Retired Other	7.1	49.1	7.1	34.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	.2183

CHART 11

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #11

"WHAT KIND OF JOB DO YOU THINK ALABAMA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ARE DOING IN TEACHING, RESEARCH, AND SERVICE?"

1.	a poor job	4.4%
2.	a satisfactory job	28.2%
3.	a good job	42.7%
4.	an excellent job	11.6%
5.	no opinion	13.0%

	poor job (percent)	satisfactory job (percent)	good job (percent)	excellent job (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	4.4	28.2	42.7	11.6	13.0	
Sex						
Male	5.0	24.5	44.1	13.7	12.7	
Female	3.9	31.7	41.4	9.7	13.3	.2028
Age						
Under 25	5.9	22.6	47.8	10.8	12.9	
25-39	3.3	29.9	42.5	9.8	14.5	
40-59	5.0	29.1	39.7	14.5	11.7	
60 and over	2.8	33.3	38.9	12.5	12.5	.6496
Income						
Under $5,000	6.0	25.0	42.9	17.9	8.3	
$5,000-9,999	5.1	30.4	37.0	8.7	18.8	
$10,000-14,999	1.7	29.3	37.9	19.0	12.1	
$15,000-19,999	2.6	24.8	53.8	7.7	11.1	
$20,000 and over	5.9	29.0	42.6	9.5	13.0	.0405
Race						
White	4.8	28.5	42.5	10.8	13.3	
Black	2.2	25.8	43.0	17.2	11.8	
Other	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	.6703
Education						
0-8 years	2.2	32.6	30.4	13.0	21.7	
9-12 years	2.1	21.9	43.8	15.8	16.4	
H.S. or G.E.D.	6.9	29.3	39.1	9.2	15.5	
Some College	4.3	30.8	47.0	10.3	7.6	
B.S. or more	5.0	27.0	46.0	12.0	10.0	.0865
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	7.3	26.6	43.5	13.7	8.9	
Two	4.7	25.7	43.2	12.8	13.5	
Three or more	6.0	25.0	48.3	8.6	12.1	
None	2.3	31.8	39.8	11.0	15.2	.3335
Location						
Under 2,500	2.9	26.4	47.1	12.1	11.4	
2,500-9,999	3.7	29.9	39.6	9.7	17.2	
10,000-49,999	3.9	23.7	47.4	13.2	11.8	
50,000 and above	6.3	31.7	38.5	11.3	12.2	.5398
Occupation						
Professional	5.2	29.9	42.5	11.2	11.2	
Managers	1.8	25.5	49.1	10.9	12.7	
Sales/Clerk/Service	4.0	31.7	38.6	12.9	12.9	
Crafts/Operative	2.4	25.3	43.4	12.1	16.9	
Laborer/Farmer	0.0	22.5	42.5	17.5	17.5	
Housewife	3.9	32.0	40.8	10.7	12.6	
Student	11.1	27.0	49.2	6.3	6.3	
Unemployed	10.0	10.0	55.0	5.0	20.0	
Retired	3.8	30.2	35.8	17.0	13.2	
Other						.5826

CHART 12

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #12

"HOW WELL DO YOU THINK ALABAMA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES EDUCATE THEIR STUDENTS FOR A GOOD JOB WHEN THEY GRADUATE?"

1.	poor	3.1%
2.	fair	24.0%
3.	good	51.4%
4.	excellent	13.3%
5.	no opinion	8.3%

	poor (percent)	fair (percent)	good (percent)	excellent (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	3.1	24.0	51.4	13.3	8.3	
Sex						
Male	3.4	24.1	50.8	13.6	8.0	
Female	2.7	23.9	52.0	13.0	8.5	.9837
Age						
Under 25	5.4	18.3	53.8	16.7	5.9	
25-39	2.8	28.0	46.7	11.2	11.2	
40-59	2.2	23.5	53.6	13.4	7.3	
60 and over	0.0	27.4	53.4	11.0	8.2	.1180
Income						
Under $5,000	3.6	15.7	51.8	19.3	9.6	
$5,000-9,999	1.4	27.5	45.7	14.5	10.9	
$10,000-14,999	1.7	19.8	55.2	16.4	6.9	
$15,000-19,999	3.4	25.4	55.9	6.8	8.5	
$20,000 and over	5.3	26.6	49.7	12.4	5.9	.1938
Race						
White	3.6	24.2	52.2	11.5	8.6	
Black	0.0	21.5	47.3	24.7	6.5	
Other	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	.0201
Education						
0-8 years	0.0	21.7	39.1	19.6	19.6	
9-12 years	.7	21.8	48.3	23.8	5.4	
H.S. or G.E.D.	3.5	20.8	56.6	7.5	11.6	
Some College	4.9	25.9	51.4	10.8	7.0	
B.S. or more	3.0	29.7	53.5	9.9	4.0	.0001
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	6.5	26.6	50.0	13.7	3.2	
Two	2.7	23.0	45.9	17.6	10.8	
Three or more	3.4	15.5	65.5	12.9	2.6	
None	1.5	27.2	49.1	10.6	11.7	.0006
Location						
Under 2,500	2.1	16.4	60.7	12.9	7.9	
2,500-9,999	3.0	25.2	45.9	12.6	13.3	
10,000-49,999	2.0	23.5	51.6	17.0	5.9	
50,000 and above	4.5	28.6	47.7	11.8	7.3	.0850
Occupation						
Professional	3.7	23.9	56.7	9.7	6.0	
Managers	3.6	20.0	50.9	9.1	16.4	
Sales/Clerk/Service	5.0	18.8	58.4	10.9	6.9	
Crafts/Operative	0.0	30.1	43.4	16.9	9.6	
Laborer/Farmer	0.0	25.0	42.5	27.5	5.0	
Housewife	1.0	23.5	49.0	17.6	8.8	
Student	7.9	28.6	47.6	11.1	4.8	
Unemployed	5.0	30.0	40.0	20.0	5.0	
Retired	1.8	21.8	56.4	7.3	12.7	
Other						.2383

CHART 13

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #13

"WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT USING PUBLIC TAX MONEY TO SUPPORT PRIVATE COLLEGES IN ALABAMA?"

1.	good idea	17.6%
2.	bad idea	45.8%
3.	not sure	31.5%
4.	no opinion	5.1%

	good idea (percent)	bad idea (percent)	not sure (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	17.6	45.8	31.5	5.1	
Sex					
Male	16.4	50.2	30.3	3.1	
Female	18.8	41.5	32.7	7.0	.0397
Age					
Under 25	14.6	44.3	34.1	7.0	
25-39	15.5	46.0	35.7	2.8	
40-59	23.5	47.5	25.1	3.9	
60 and over	17.6	45.9	27.0	9.5	.0603
Income					
Under $5,000	21.4	34.5	34.5	9.5	
$5,000-9,999	19.0	45.3	27.7	8.0	
$10,000-14,999	12.9	56.0	29.3	1.7	
$15,000-19,999	15.4	46,2	34.2	4.3	
$20,000 and over	16.6	46.2	34.9	2.4	.0555
Race					
White	18.1	46.3	31.4	4.1	
Black	15.1	43.0	31.2	10.8	
Other	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	.1472
Education					
0-8 years	13.0	47.8	28.3	10.9	
9-12 years	23.1	37.4	32.0	7.5	
H.S. or G.E.D.	14.9	44.3	36.8	4.0	
Some College	13.7	50.3	32.2	3.8	
B.S. or more	22.8	51.5	22.8	3.0	.0424
Family Members aged 17-25					
One	24.2	43.5	28.2	4.0	
Two	15.6	45.6	34.0	4.8	
Three or more	15.5	41.4	36.2	6.9	
None	16.6	48.7	29.8	4.9	.5587
Location					
Under 2,500	21.4	47.1	28.6	2.9	
2,500-9,999	11.9	52.6	28.9	6.7	
10,000-49,999	18.4	42.8	33.6	5.3	
50,000 and above	18.2	43.2	33.6	5.0	.4272
Occupation					
Professional	14.2	54.5	26.1	5.2	
Managers	14.5	50.9	32.7	1.8	
Sales/Clerk/Service	12.0	43.0	43.0	2.0	
Crafts/Operative	14.5	55.4	30.1	0.0	
Laborer/Farmer	20.0	50.0	22.5	7.5	
Housewife	29.1	28.2	35.9	6.8	
Student	17.7	48.4	29.0	4.8	
Unemployed	20.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	
Retired	20.0	43.6	27.3	9.1	
Other					.0042

CHART 14

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #14

"WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT USING MONEY COLLECTED FROM CERTAIN TAXES ONLY FOR EDUCATION?"

1.	good idea	56.3%
2.	bad idea	12.3%
3.	not sure	26.2%
4.	no opinion	5.2%

	good idea (percent)	bad idea (percent)	not sure (percent)	no opinion (percent)	prob-ability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	56.3	12.3	26.2	5.2	
Sex					
Male	53.1	15.9	26.6	4.4	
Female	59.4	8.8	25.8	6.1	.0320
Age					
Under 25	55.7	11.4	27.6	5.4	
25-39	58.3	12.3	26.1	3.3	
40-59	56.7	16.3	24.2	2.8	
60 and over	51.4	5.4	27.0	16.2	.0016
Income					
Under $5,000	54.8	14.3	23.8	7.1	
$5,000-9,999	51.9	12.6	28.1	7.4	
$10,000-14,999	56.5	13.0	25.2	5.2	
$15,000-19,999	58.1	10.3	29,9	1.7	
$20,000 and over	58.6	13.6	24.9	3.0	.6786
Race					
White	55.4	13.1	25.9	5.6	
Black	60.4	7.7	28.6	3.3	
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.4742
Education					
0-8 years	47.8	10.9	28.3	13.0	
9-12 years	49.0	12.4	31.7	6.9	
H.S. or G.E.D.	56.1	12.7	28.3	2.9	
Some College	56.8	13.7	24.0	5.5	
B.S. or more	71.3	9.9	16.8	2.0	.0287
Family Members aged 17-25					
One	52.0	14.6	29.3	4.1	
Two	56.8	8.8	29.7	4.7	
Three or more	59.5	9.5	25.9	5.2	
None	56.9	14.1	22.9	6.1	.6209
Location					
Under 2,500	56.4	14.3	21.4	7.9	
2,500-9,999	51.9	10.4	30.4	7.4	
10,000-49,999	60.5	7.9	28.9	2.6	
50,000 and above	56.9	14.7	24.8	3.7	.1170
Occupation					
Professional	60.2	14.3	22.6	3.0	
Managers	55.6	20.4	22.2	1.9	
Sales/Clerk/Service	64.0	8.0	24.0	4.0	
Crafts/Operative	49.4	15.7	30.1	4.8	
Laborer/Farmer	40.0	10.0	50.0	0.0	
Housewife	55.9	8.8	27.5	7.8	
Student	61.9	11.1	19.0	7.9	
Unemployed	63.2	10.5	26.3	0.0	
Retired	49.1	12.7	23.6	14.5	
Other					.1875

CHART 15

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #15

"WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT THE GOVERNOR OR LEGISLATURE USING TAX MONEY COLLECTED FOR EDUCATION FOR OTHER PURPOSES?"

1.	good idea	8.0%
2.	bad idea	76.4%
3.	not sure	12.0%
4.	no opinion	3.7%

	good idea (percent)	bad idea (percent)	not idea (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	8.0	76.4	12.0	3.7	
Sex					
Male	10.2	72.4	13.9	3.4	
Female	5.8	80.2	10.0	4.0	.0567
Age					
Under 25	6.5	80.6	8.6	4.3	
25-39	8.0	76.5	13.6	1.9	
40-59	10.1	72.5	13.5	3.9	
60 and over	6.8	74.0	12.3	6.8	.4194
Income					
Under $5,000	10.8	72.3	10.8	6.0	
$5,000-9,999	6.6	79.4	11.0	2.9	
$10,000-14,999	5.2	81.9	10.3	2.6	
$15,000-19,999	5.9	72.9	15.3	5.9	
$20,000 and over	11.2	74.6	12.4	1.8	.3674
Race					
White	7.4	77.7	11.7	3.2	
Black	12.0	67.4	14.1	6.5	
Other	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	.3348
Education					
0-8 years	4.3	78.3	10.9	6.5	
9-12 years	12.4	72.4	10.3	4.8	
H.S. or G.E.D.	7.5	75.3	13.2	4.0	
Some College	6.5	80.0	9.7	3.8	
B.S. or more	7.0	76.0	17.0	0.0	.2756
Family Members aged 17-25					
One	14.6	70.7	9.8	4.9	
Two	4.8	79.6	12.2	3.4	
Three or more	9.5	72.4	13.8	4.3	
None	6.0	78.9	12.1	3.0	.1514
Location					
Under 2,500	11.5	71.2	12.9	4.3	
2,500-9,999	7.4	80.0	8.1	4.4	
10,000-49,999	5.9	77.0	13.8	3.3	
50,000 and above	7.3	77.7	12.3	2.7	.6200
Occupation					
Professional	9.7	75.4	12.7	2.2	
Managers	7.3	74.5	14.5	3.6	
Sales/Clerk/Service	5.0	78.2	12.9	4.0	
Crafts/Operative	8.4	77.1	10.8	3.6	
Laborer/Farmer	7.5	72.5	15.0	5.0	
Housewife	6.9	80.2	8.9	4.0	
Student	6.3	81.0	6.3	6.3	
Unemployed	10.0	60.0	25.0	5.0	
Retired	13.0	72.2	13.0	1.9	
Other					.7850

CHART 16

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #16

"WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT SPENDING TAX MONEY (STATE AND FEDERAL) TO HELP PEOPLE WITH LOW INCOMES PAY THE COST OF ATTENDING COLLEGE?"

1.	good idea	66.9%
2.	bad idea	14.1%
3.	not sure	15.6%
4.	no opinion	3.4%

	good idea (percent)	bad idea (percent)	not sure (percent)	no opinion (percent)	prob-ability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	66.9	14.1	15.6	3.4	
Sex					
Male	67.2	14.2	16.4	2.2	
Female	66.7	13.9	14.8	4.5	.3898
Age					
Under 25	77.4	9.7	9.7	3.2	
25-39	70.4	11.7	14.1	3.8	
40-59	58.7	18.4	20.1	2.8	
60 and over	50.7	20.5	24.7	4.1	.0013
Income					
Under $5,000	78.6	7.1	9.5	4.8	
$5,000-9,999	73.5	8.1	11.8	6.6	
$10,000-14,999	67.2	12.1	17.2	3.4	
$15,000-19,999	61.9	20.3	15.3	2.5	
$20,000 and over	60.4	20.1	18.3	1.2	.0033
Race					
White	63.0	16.3	17.1	3.6	
Black	91.4	0.0	7.5	1.1	
Other	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	<.0001
Education					
0-8 years	69.6	13.0	10.9	6.5	
9-12 years	71.4	10.9	12.9	4.8	
H.S. or G.E.D.	72.3	12.1	13.9	1.7	
Some College	64.9	14.6	15.7	4.9	
B.S. or more	54.0	21.0	25.0	0.0	.0184
Family Members aged 17-25					
One	66.1	16.1	15.3	2.4	
Two	73.5	9.5	12.9	4.1	
Three or more	74.1	12.1	11.2	2.6	
None	60.4	16.6	19.2	3.8	.1688
Location					
Under 2,500	66.7	14.5	15.2	3.6	
2,500-9,999	68.1	13.3	14.8	3.7	
10,000-49,999	75.8	9.2	12.4	2.6	
50,000 and above	60.6	17.2	18.6	3.6	.3451
Occupation					
Professional	57.5	19.4	20.1	3.0	
Managers	66.7	22.2	11.1	0.0	
Sales/Clerk/Service	67.3	12.9	16.8	3.0	
Crafts/Operative	73.5	14.5	7.2	4.8	
Laborer/Farmer	80.0	5.0	12.5	2.5	
Housewife	66.0	9.7	18.4	5.8	
Student	73.0	9.5	14.3	3.2	
Unemployed	85.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
Retired	57.4	18.5	22.2	1.9	
Other					.0646

CHART 17

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #17

"WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT COLLEGE TEACHERS JOINING UNIONS AND HAVING THE RIGHT TO STRIKE?"

1.	good idea	20.8%
2.	bad idea	53.9%
3.	not sure	17.3%
4.	no opinion	8.0%

	good idea (percent)	bad idea (percent)	not sure (percent)	no opinion (percent)	prob-ability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	20.8	53.9	17.3	8.0	
Sex					
Male	19.8	56.0	17.0	7.1	
Female	21.8	51.8	17.6	8.8	.6934
Age					
Under 25	20.5	46.5	24.3	8.6	
25-39	27.1	52.8	12.1	7.9	
40-59	16.8	59.2	18.4	5.6	
60 and over	13.7	61.6	12.3	12.3	.0047
Income					
Under $5,000	27.4	39.3	26.2	7.1	
$5,000-9,999	24.1	46.0	17.5	12.4	
$10,000-14,999	25.9	50.9	14.7	8.6	
$15,000-19,999	11.9	63.6	19.5	5.1	
$20,000 and over	19.6	61.9	13.1	5.4	.0027
Race					
White	17.4	58.9	16.5	7.2	
Black	41.9	24.7	22.6	10.8	
Other	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	<.0001
Education					
0-8 years	21.7	45.7	15.2	17.4	
9-12 years	25.2	49.0	13.6	12.2	
H.S. or G.E.D.	22.4	51.7	19.0	6.9	
Some College	18.4	56.8	18.9	5.9	
B.S. or more	15.2	63.6	18.2	3.0	.0420
Family Members aged 17-25					
One	19.4	50.0	23.4	7.3	
Two	15.6	58.5	17.7	8.2	
Three or more	25.2	48.7	20.0	6.1	
None	22.6	55.3	13.2	9.0	.2242
Location					
Under 2,500	19.6	48.6	23.2	8.7	
2,500-9,999	20.0	52.6	15.6	11.9	
10,000-49,999	20.9	60.1	13.7	5.2	
50,000 and above	22.6	53.4	17.2	6.8	.2745
Occupation					
Professional	18.7	60.4	17.2	3.7	
Managers	5.5	74.5	14.5	5.5	
Sales/Clerk/Service	20.0	53.0	20.0	7.0	
Crafts/Operative	33.7	33.7	24.1	8.4	
Laborer/Farmer	22.5	55.0	10.0	12.5	
Housewife	18.4	49.5	14.6	17.5	
Student	19.0	63.5	14.3	3.2	
Unemployed	40.0	25.0	25.0	10.0	
Retired	20.4	57.4	16.7	5.6	
Other					<.0001

CHART 18

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #18

"WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN ALABAMA LIMITING THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS THEY ADMIT?"

1.	good idea	58.5%
2.	bad idea	19.0%
3.	not sure	18.8%
4.	no opinion	3.7%

	good idea (percent)	bad idea (percent)	not sure (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	58.5	19.0	18.8	3.7	
Sex					
Male	61.6	19.8	16.1	2.5	
Female	55.5	18.2	21.5	4.8	.0968
Age					
Under 25	50.8	25.4	19.5	4.3	
25-39	61.7	16.8	18.7	2.8	
40-59	58.7	17.9	20.7	2.8	
60 and over	69.9	12.3	11.0	6.8	.0672
Income					
Under $5,000	43.4	28.9	22.9	4.8	
$5,000-9,999	45.3	29.9	19.0	5.8	
$10,000-14,999	65.5	13.8	15.5	5.2	
$15,000-19,999	66.1	16.1	16.9	.8	
$20,000 and over	68.0	11.8	18.9	1.2	<.0001
Race					
White	60.0	19.0	17.4	3.6	
Black	51.6	18.3	25.8	4.3	
Other	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	.1279
Education					
0-8 years	47.8	19.6	26.1	6.5	
9-12 years	53.7	21.8	19.7	4.8	
H.S. or G.E.D.	58.0	19.0	19.0	4.0	
Some College	61.4	16.3	19.0	3.3	
B.S. or more	67.0	18.0	14.0	1.0	.5755
Family Members aged 17-25					
One	55.6	23.4	18.5	2.4	
Two	59.9	20.4	15.0	4.8	
Three or more	50.4	25.2	22.6	1.7	
None	62.8	13.2	19.5	4.5	.0734
Location					
Under 2,500	54.7	17.3	23.0	5.0	
2,500-9,999	53.3	23.7	18.5	4.4	
10,000-49,999	57.9	21.1	18.4	2.6	
50,000 and above	65.2	15.8	16.3	2.7	.3532
Occupation					
Professional	70.1	12.7	16.4	.7	
Managers	65.5	14.5	16.4	3.6	
Sales/Clerk/Service	59.4	19.8	17.8	3.0	
Crafts/Operative	56.6	21.7	18.1	3.6	
Laborer/Farmer	57.5	25.0	15.0	2.5	
Housewife	47.1	21.6	23.5	7.8	
Student	52.4	28.6	19.0	0.0	
Unemployed	55.0	10.0	25.0	10.0	
Retired	55.6	16.7	20.4	7.4	
Other					.1827

CHART 19

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #19

"WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT ALLOWING ADULTS OVER THE AGE OF 65 TO ATTEND COLLEGE CLASSES FREE OF CHARGE?"

1.	good idea	43.6%
2.	bad idea	33.5%
3.	not sure	13.0%
4.	no opinion	9.9%

	good idea (percent)	bad idea (percent)	not sure (percent)	no opinion (percent)	prob-ability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	43.6	33.5	13.0	9.9	
Sex					
Male	41.2	38.4	11.8	8.7	
Female	45.9	28.7	14.2	11.2	.0655
Age					
Under 25	44.1	27.4	15.6	12.9	
25-39	46.3	36.4	10.3	7.0	
40-59	38.5	39.7	12.8	8.9	
60 and over	46.6	24.7	15.1	13.7	.0904
Income					
Under $5,000	48.8	29.8	10.7	10.7	
$5,000-9,999	48.9	27.7	10.9	12.4	
$10,000-14,999	50.0	29.3	10.3	10.3	
$15,000-19,999	38.1	39.8	11.9	10.2	
$20,000 and over	36.7	38.5	18.3	6.5	.1068
Race					
White	41.4	36.0	13.1	9.5	
Black	57.0	17.2	12.9	12.9	
Other	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	.0163
Education					
0-8 years	39.1	43.5	4.3	13.0	
9-12 years	44.2	32.0	12.9	10.9	
H.S. or G.E.D.	46.6	28.7	14.4	10.3	
Some College	40.5	34.6	13.5	11.4	
B.S. or more	45.0	37.0	14.0	4.0	.4769
Family Members aged 17-25					
One	41.9	38.7	12.9	6.5	
Two	46.3	34.7	10.9	8.2	
Three or more	44.8	24.1	18.1	12.9	
None	42.5	34.2	12.0	11.3	.2683
Location					
Under 2,500	42.4	35.3	8.6	13.7	
2,500-9,999	34.8	38.5	12.6	14.1	
10,000-49,999	47.7	28.8	14.4	9.2	
50,000 and above	47.1	32.1	14.9	5.9	.0521
Occupation					
Professional	44.8	35.1	14.2	6.0	
Managers	38.2	47.3	12.7	1.8	
Sales/Clerk/Service	36.6	31.7	20.8	10.9	
Crafts/Operative	41.0	39.8	7.2	12.1	
Laborer/Farmer	37.5	42.5	10.0	10.0	
Housewife	48.5	26.2	10.7	14.6	
Student	49.2	25.4	15.9	9.5	
Unemployed	50.0	25.0	5.0	20.0	
Retired	50.0	29.6	9.3	11.1	
Other					.2229

CHART 20

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #20

"WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT ADVANCED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS BEING PERMITTED TO TAKE COLLEGE COURSES FOR CREDIT BEFORE THEY FINISH HIGH SCHOOL?"

1.	good idea	76.4%
2.	bad idea	14.0%
3.	not sure	7.4%
4.	no opinion	2.2%

	good idea (percent)	bad idea (percent)	not sure (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	76.4	14.0	7.4	2.2	
Sex					
Male	76.7	14.3	7.1	1.9	
Female	76.1	13.8	7.6	2.4	.9504
Age					
Under 25	74.7	17.2	4.3	3.8	
25-39	77.5	11.7	10.3	.5	
40-59	81.1	12.0	5.7	1.1	
60 and over	67.1	16.4	11.0	5.5	.0137
Income					
Under $5,000	66.7	21.4	9.5	2.4	
$5,000-9,999	69.9	14.7	11.8	3.7	
$10,000-14,999	78.3	10.4	7.8	3.5	
$15,000-19,999	81.0	14.7	3.4	.9	
$20,000 and over	82.7	12.5	4.8	0.0	.0243
Race					
White	76.1	14.4	7.7	1.8	
Black	77.8	12.2	5.6	4.4	
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.6457
Education					
0-8 years	65.2	13.0	13.0	8.7	
9-12 years	67.6	19.3	12.4	.7	
H.S. or G.E.D.	75.7	13.3	8.1	2.9	
Some College	82.6	10.9	4.3	2.2	
B.S. or more	84.8	14.1	1.0	0.0	.0003
Family Members aged 17-25					
One	75.6	16.3	6.5	1.6	
Two	80.3	12.2	4.8	2.7	
Three or more	77.4	12.2	8.7	1.7	
None	74.5	14.4	8.7	2.3	.8813
Location					
Under 2,500	69.8	16.5	7.9	5.8	
2,500-9,999	76.9	12.7	8.2	2.2	
10,000-49,999	77.5	14.6	6.6	1.3	
50,000 and above	80.4	12.8	6.4	.5	.1039
Occupation					
Professional	83.3	11.4	4.5	.8	
Managers	81.8	9.1	9.1	0.0	
Sales/Clerk/Service	72.7	17.2	8.1	2.0	
Crafts/Operative	72.3	18.1	8.4	1.2	
Laborer/Farmer	77.5	12.5	5.0	5.0	
Housewife	70.6	13.7	14.7	1.0	
Student	82.5	14.3	1.6	1.6	
Unemployed	75.0	15.0	5.0	5.0	
Retired	70.4	14.8	5.6	9.3	
Other					.0288

CHART 21

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #21

"WHAT IS YOUR IMPRESSION ABOUT THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION OF ALABAMA COLLEGES COMPARED WITH THOSE IN OTHER SOUTHERN STATES?"

1.	not as good	6.5%
2.	just as good	57.5%
3.	better than others in Southern states	11.5%
4.	no opinion	24.6%

	not as good (percent)	just as good (percent)	better than others (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL AVERAGES	6.5	57.5	11.5	24.6	
Sex					
Male	7.5	55.5	15.0	22.1	
Female	5.5	59.4	8.2	27.0	.0233
Age					
Under 25	10.8	51.1	10.8	27.4	
25-39	6.6	57.1	10.8	25.5	
40-59	2.8	61.8	12.9	22.5	
60 and over	4.1	63.0	12.3	20.5	.1262
Income					
Under $5,000	6.0	51.8	13.3	28.9	
$5,000-9,999	8.9	45.9	11.9	33.3	
$10,000-14,999	5.2	58.6	13.8	22.4	
$15,000-19,999	5.1	66.9	11.9	16.1	
$20,000 and over	6.5	61.5	10.1	21.9	.1181
Race					
White	5.6	58.5	11.8	24.1	
Black	12.1	51.6	8.8	27.5	
Other	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	.1945
Education					
0-8 years	0.0	46.7	11.1	42.2	
9-12 years	6.2	46.2	16.6	31.0	
H.S. or G.E.D.	8.6	56.3	10.9	24.1	
Some College	6.5	60.5	10.8	22.2	
B.S. or more	5.0	75.0	7.0	13.0	.0008
Family Members aged 17-25					
One	9.7	49.2	15.3	25.8	
Two	4.8	59.3	8.3	27.6	
Three or more	6.0	60.3	9.5	24.1	
None	6.0	59.2	12.1	22.6	.4387
Location					
Under 2,500	6.6	57.7	10.2	25.5	
2,500-9,999	7.4	54.1	14.1	24.4	
10,000-49,999	2.6	59.2	13.8	24.3	
50,000 and above	8.6	57.9	9.5	24.0	.5324
Occupation					
Professional	6.7	67.9	9.7	15.7	
Managers	3.6	49.1	21.8	25.5	
Sales/Clerk/Service	5.0	62.4	9.9	22.8	
Crafts/Operative	6.1	51.2	13.4	29.3	
Laborer/Farmer	7.5	50.0	15.0	27.5	
Housewife	5.8	54.4	7.8	32.0	
Student	12.7	57.1	6.3	23.8	
Unemployed	10.5	42.1	21.1	26.3	
Retired	3.8	58.5	13.2	24.5	
Other					.3893

CHART 22

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #22

"WHAT IS YOUR IMPRESSION ABOUT THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN ALABAMA COLLEGES COMPARED WITH THOSE IN ALL OTHER STATES?"

1.	not as good	21.3%
2.	just as good	48.4%
3.	better than those in other states	4.2%
4.	no opinion	26.2%

	not as good (percent)	just as good (percent)	better than others (percent)	no opinion (percent)	prob-ability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	21.3	48.4	4.2	26.2	
Sex					
Male	21.9	49.4	4.4	24.4	
Female	20.7	47.4	4.0	28.0	.2754
Age					
Under 25	23.7	44.1	3.8	28.5	
25-39	21.3	47.4	3.8	27.5	
40-59	18.0	50.0	6.7	25.3	
60 and over	20.8	59.7	0.0	19.4	.2167
Income					
Under $5,000	18.5	54.3	4.9	22.2	
$5,000-9,999	18.4	41.2	4.4	36.0	
$10,000-14,999	18.1	58.6	1.7	21.6	
$15,000-19,999	18.8	48.7	6.0	26.5	
$20,000 and over	30.2	43.8	3.6	22.5	.0239
Race					
White	21.1	48.0	4.3	26.5	
Black	21.7	51.1	3.3	23.9	
Other	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	.9805
Education					
0-8 years	8.7	50.0	0.0	41.3	
9-12 years	13.1	50.3	7.6	29.0	
H.S. or G.E.D.	22.4	48.3	2.9	26.4	
Some College	21.4	50.5	3.8	24.2	
B.S. or more	35.0	42.0	4.0	19.0	.0016
Family Members aged 17-25					
One	23.6	42.3	8.9	25.2	
Two	21.2	47.3	1.4	30.1	
Three or more	24.3	44.3	7.8	23.5	
None	18.9	53.8	1.5	25.8	.0043
Location					
Under 2,500	16.9	50.7	3.7	28.7	
2,500-9,999	18.5	43.7	7.4	30.4	
10,000-49,999	21.1	50.0	4.6	24.3	
50,000 and above	25.8	48.4	2.3	23.5	.2064
Occupation					
Professional	18.8	56.4	4.5	20.3	
Managers	29.6	37.0	7.4	25.9	
Sales/Clerk/Service	20.0	45.0	8.0	27.0	
Crafts/Operative	21.7	44.6	3.6	30.1	
Laborer/Farmer	15.0	45.0	5.0	35.0	
Housewife	19.4	44.7	2.9	33.0	
Student	27.0	49.2	1.6	22.2	
Unemployed	35.0	50.0	0.0	15.0	
Retired	17.3	61.5	0.0	21.2	
Other					.4397

CHART 23

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #23

"IN YOUR OPINION WHAT ROLE SHOULD COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (FACULTY, STAFF AND STUDENTS) PLAY IN THE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE?"

1.	play no role	2.1%
2.	role of little importance	6.0%
3.	fairly important role	38.2%
4.	very important role	45.4%
5.	no opinion	8.3%

	play no role (percent)	role of little importance (percent)	fairly important role (percent)	very important role (percent)	no opinion (percent)	prob-ability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	2.1	6.0	38.2	45.4	8.3	
Sex						
Male	3.4	6.5	37.2	45.2	7.7	
Female	.9	5.4	39.3	45.6	8.8	.2410
Age						
Under 25	3.2	5.4	34.9	49.5	7.0	
25-39	.9	7.5	43.5	38.8	9.3	
40-59	2.2	5.0	34.6	49.2	8.9	
60 and over	2.7	5.5	38.4	46.6	6.8	.5523
Income						
Under $5,000	2.4	6.0	32.1	54.8	4.8	
$5,000-9,999	2.2	4.4	33.6	46.7	13.1	
$10,000-14,999	1.7	7.8	38.8	44.8	6.9	
$15,000-19,999	2.5	8.5	40.7	43.2	5.1	
$20,000 and over	1.2	4.7	43.8	44.4	5.9	.3947
Race						
White	2.5	6.6	41.8	41.4	7.7	
Black	0.0	2.2	17.2	69.9	10.8	
Other	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	<.0001
Education						
0-8 years	0.0	4.3	32.6	47.8	15.2	
9-12 years	1.4	6.8	34.7	46.9	10.2	
H.S. or G.E.D.	4.0	4.0	39.7	42.5	9.8	
Some College	2.2	5.9	38.9	46.5	6.5	
B.S. or more	0.0	9.0	43.0	45.0	3.0	.2300
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	2.4	4.8	34.7	48.4	9.7	
Two	3.4	4.1	40.1	48.3	4.1	
Three or more	2.6	6.9	33.6	46.6	10.3	
None	1.1	7.1	41.0	41.7	9.0	.4704
Location						
Under 2,500	2.9	6.5	36.7	46.0	7.9	
2,500-9,999	3.0	3.7	34.8	47.4	11.1	
10,000-49,999	.7	7.8	42.5	41.8	7.2	
50,000 and above	2.3	5.9	38.0	46.6	7.2	.7723
Occupation						
Professional	1.5	8.2	41.8	44.8	3.7	
Managers	0.0	7.3	43.6	41.8	7.3	
Sales/Clerk/Service	2.0	7.9	45.5	36.6	7.9	
Crafts/Operative	1.2	8.4	38.6	41.0	10.8	
Laborer/Farmer	2.5	5.0	27.5	52.5	12.5	
Housewife	2.9	2.9	35.9	47.6	10.7	
Student	3.2	4.8	31.7	52.4	7.9	
Unemployed	5.0	5.0	15.0	70.0	5.0	
Retired	3.7	0.0	37.0	48.1	11.1	
Other						.4607

CHART 24

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #24

"IF YOU COULD ATTEND ANY COLLEGE YOU WANT TO,
WHERE WOULD YOU GO?"

1.	Alabama College	73.5%
2.	College Outside Alabama	17.0%
3.	No Opinion	9.5%

	Alabama College (percent)	College Outside Alabama (percent)	No Opinion (percent)	Probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	73.5	17.0	9.5	
Sex				
Male	69.8	21.2	9.0	
Female	77.0	13.0	10.0	.0208
Age				
Under 25	68.8	22.0	9.1	
25-39	74.3	17.3	8.4	
40-59	77.4	13.6	9.0	
60 and over	74.0	11.0	15.1	.1595
Income				
Under $5,000	78.6	9.5	11.9	
$5,000-9,999	71.5	15.3	13.1	
$10,000-14,999	77.6	13.8	8.6	
$15,000-19,999	80.5	11.9	7.6	
$20,000 and over	66.5	28.1	5.4	.0009
Race				
White	74.5	16.9	8.6	
Black	67.4	17.4	15.2	
Other	66.7	33.3	0.0	.2925
Education				
0-8 years	73.9	8.7	17.4	
9-12 years	80.8	5.5	13.7	
H.S. or G.E.D.	74.7	17.8	7.5	
Some College	74.1	18.4	7.6	
B.S. or more	60.6	32.3	7.1	<.0001
Family Members aged 17-25				
One	73.4	19.4	7.3	
Two	72.8	17.0	10.2	
Three or more	75.4	19.3	5.3	
None	72.9	15.0	12.0	.4117
Location				
Under 2,500	81.3	9.4	9.4	
2,500-9,999	81.5	10.4	8.1	
10,000-49,999	69.9	19.0	11.1	
50,000 and above	65.8	24.7	9.6	.0017
Occupation				
Professional	71.4	21.8	6.8	
Managers	70.4	25.9	3.7	
Sales/Clerk/Service	81.2	12.9	5.9	
Crafts/Operative	77.1	12.1	10.8	
Laborer/Farmer	87.5	7.5	5.0	
Housewife	77.7	10.7	11.7	
Student	54.0	34.9	11.1	
Unemployed	65.0	20.0	15.0	
Retired	68.5	9.3	22.2	
Other				.0002

CHART 25

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #25

"WHAT IS YOUR ONE MOST FREQUENT SOURCE OF NEWS ABOUT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN ALABAMA?"

1.	Newspapers	37.9%
2.	Radio	3.5%
3.	Television	17.3%
4.	Friends or Family	19.6%
5.	My own experience	7.3%
6.	Church	.6%
7.	Word-of-mouth	8.1%
8.	Where I work (employment)	4.1%
9.	Other	1.5%

	news-papers (percent)	radio (percent)	tele-vision (percent)	friends or family (percent)	my own experience (percent)	church (percent)	word of-mouth (percent)	employ-ment (percent)	other (percent)	prob-ability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	37.9	3.5	17.3	19.6	7.3	.6	8.1	4.1	1.5	
Sex										
Male	42.7	3.1	18.9	15.5	7.1	0.0	8.0	2.5	2.2	
Female	33.2	3.9	15.7	23.6	7.6	1.2	8.2	5.7	.9	.0087
Age										
Under 25	23.1	3.8	14.0	27.4	15.1	0.0	8.1	3.8	4.8	
25-39	37.4	2.8	24.3	14.5	5.1	.9	11.7	3.3	0.0	
40-59	44.4	3.4	13.5	21.9	4.5	1.1	5.6	5.6	0.0	
60 and over	60.8	5.4	14.9	9.5	1.4	0.0	2.7	4.1	1.4	<.0001
Income										
Under $5,000	36.9	3.6	22.6	19.0	4.8	1.2	7.1	2.4	2.4	
$5,000-9,999	25.4	5.1	26.1	19.6	8.7	0.0	10.9	4.3	0.0	
$10,000-14,999	43.1	2.6	21.6	14.7	5.2	2.6	5.2	1.7	3.4	
$15,000-19,999	40.7	5.1	11.0	23.7	5.1	0.0	5.9	6.8	1.7	
$20,000 and over	43.2	1.2	8.9	20.1	11.8	0.0	9.5	5.3	0.0	.0002
Race										
White	40.0	3.0	16.5	19.2	7.2	.5	8.2	4.1	1.3	
Black	24.7	6.5	22.6	21.5	8.6	1.1	7.5	4.3	3.2	
Other	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.5725
Education										
0-8 years	35.6	8.9	37.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	2.2	
9-12 years	29.9	8.2	22.4	27.9	1.4	.7	6.1	2.0	1.4	
H.S. or G.E.D.	39.1	1.7	17.8	20.1	3.4	1.7	12.1	2.9	1.1	
Some College	38.9	1.6	10.8	22.2	10.8	0.0	8.1	4.9	2.7	
B.S. or more	46.5	1.0	10.9	5.9	19.8	0.0	5.9	9.9	0.0	<.0001
Family Members aged 17-25										
One	31.5	4.0	17.7	19.4	9.7	0.0	8.9	7.3	1.6	
Two	31.8	2.7	16.9	23.0	11.5	0.0	8.1	3.4	2.7	
Three or more	38.8	2.6	10.3	26.7	6.9	.9	7.8	2.6	3.4	
None	44.2	4.2	20.4	14.7	4.2	.8	7.9	3.8	0.0	.0177
Location										
Under 2,500	43.2	5.8	15.1	20.9	5.8	1.4	5.0	2.2	.7	
2,500-9,999	34.8	2.2	23.0	20.7	5.2	0.0	10.4	.7	3.0	
10,000-49,999	35.3	2.6	19.0	17.0	9.2	1.3	7.8	5.9	2.0	
50,000 and above	39.4	3.2	13.1	19.9	8.6	0.0	9.0	6.3	.5	.0776
Occupation										
Professional	42.5	1.5	9.7	14.9	10.4	.7	9.0	11.2	0.0	
Managers	49.1	0.0	21.8	14.5	3.6	0.0	9.1	1.8	0.0	
Sales/Clerk/Service	31.7	2.0	16.8	25.7	6.9	1.0	5.9	6.9	3.0	
Crafts/Operative	33.7	7.2	25.3	19.3	2.4	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	
Laborer/Farmer	25.0	5.0	32.5	22.5	5.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	2.5	
Housewife	49.0	5.9	13.7	19.6	1.0	2.0	7.8	1.0	0.0	
Student	17.5	1.6	9.5	27.0	27.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	7.9	
Unemployed	20.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	
Retired	52.7	3.6	23.6	7.3	5.5	0.0	5.5	1.8	0.0	
Other										<.0001

CHART 26

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #26

"WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT THE NUMBER OF ALL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WE HAVE IN ALABAMA?"

1.	Too Few	32.0%
2.	Just Right	45.6%
3.	Too Many	5.2%
4.	No opinion	17.2%

	Too Few (percent)	Just Right (percent)	Too Many (percent)	No Opinion (percent)	Probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	32.0	45.6	5.2	17.2	
Sex					
Male	31.9	45.8	6.5	15.8	
Female	32.1	45.5	3.9	18.5	.4306
Age					
Under 25	30.6	52.2	2.7	14.5	
25-39	34.3	39.0	7.5	19.2	
40-59	33.7	44.9	4.5	16.9	
60 and over	25.7	50.0	6.8	17.6	.2177
Income					
Under $5,000	39.3	44.0	2.4	14.3	
$5,000-9,999	40.4	36.8	1.5	21.3	
$10,000-14,999	33.6	47.4	6.0	12.9	
$15,000-19,999	24.6	55.1	3.4	16.9	
$20,000 and over	24.3	47.9	10.1	17.8	.0017
Race					
White	30.1	48.0	5.6	16.3	
Black	42.4	31.5	3.3	22.8	
Other	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	.0415
Education					
0-8 years	32.6	32.6	2.2	32.6	
9-12 years	33.8	44.8	3.4	17.9	
H.S. or G.E.D.	39.7	42.5	1.1	16.7	
Some College	31.4	48.6	4.3	15.7	
B.S. or more	15.8	53.5	17.8	12.9	<.0001
Family Members aged 17-25					
One	30.9	48.0	4.9	16.3	
Two	37.2	43.2	2.7	16.9	
Three or more	32.2	48.7	6.1	13.0	
None	29.3	44.7	6.4	19.5	.6094
Location					
Under 2,500	37.9	42.9	2.9	16.4	
2,500-9,999	34.8	46.7	2.2	16.3	
10,000-49,999	30.5	49.7	4.0	15.9	
50,000 and above	27.1	44.3	9.5	19.0	.0471
Occupation					
Professional	22.4	50.7	11.2	15.7	
Managers	29.1	41.8	5.5	23.6	
Sales/Clerk/Service	32.7	48.5	2.0	16.8	
Crafts/Operative	42.2	34.9	3.6	19.3	
Laborer/Farmer	42.5	40.0	2.5	15.0	
Housewife	31.7	42.6	4.0	21.8	
Student	31.7	54.0	6.3	7.9	
Unemployed	50.0	45.0	0.0	5.0	
Retired	29.1	47.3	3.6	20.0	
Other					.1388

CHART 27

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #27

"WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT THE AMOUNT OF MONEY THE STATE LEGISLATURE GIVES TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES?"

1.	not enough	30.6%
2.	just right	14.4%
3.	too much	2.8%
4.	not sure	45.4%
5.	no opinion	6.9%

	not enough (percent)	just right (percent)	too much (percent)	not sure (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	30.6	14.4	2.8	45.4	6.9	
Sex						
Male	34.4	14.6	3.4	42.1	5.6	
Female	26.9	14.2	2.1	48.6	8.2	.1299
Age						
Under 25	32.4	11.4	.5	52.4	3.2	
25-39	33.2	8.9	3.7	47.2	7.0	
40-59	28.5	19.6	4.5	41.3	6.1	
60 and over	24.3	25.7	1.4	31.1	17.6	<.0001
Income						
Under $5,000	40.5	16.7	3.6	29.8	9.5	
$5,000-9,999	30.4	10.1	2.2	47.1	10.1	
$10,000-14,999	36.2	13.8	0.0	44.8	5.2	
$15,000-19,999	19.7	17.9	5.1	52.1	5.1	
$20,000 and over	30.2	15.4	3.6	47.3	3.6	.0155
Race						
White	28.0	15.6	2.9	46.4	7.2	
Black	45.2	7.5	1.1	40.9	5.4	
Other	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	.0008
Education						
0-8 years	23.9	8.7	4.3	47.8	15.2	
9-12 years	28.6	12.9	2.7	43.5	12.2	
H.S. or G.E.D.	32.2	11.5	2.9	48.3	5.2	
Some College	30.4	14.1	2.2	49.5	3.8	
B.S. or more	33.7	23.8	3.0	35.6	4.0	.0237
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	30.9	11.4	2.4	50.4	4.9	
Two	31.8	14.9	1.4	47.3	4.7	
Three or more	36.2	10.3	2.6	45.7	5.2	
None	27.4	17.3	3.4	42.1	9.8	.2890
Location						
Under 2,500	22.1	15.0	3.6	52.1	7.1	
2,500-9,999	21.5	18.5	3.7	48.9	7.4	
10,000-49,999	40.8	9.9	2.6	40.8	5.9	
50,000 and above	33.9	14.5	1.8	43.0	6.8	.0465
Occupation						
Professional	27.1	24.1	4.5	40.6	3.8	
Managers	40.0	10.9	3.6	40.0	5.5	
Sales/Clerk/Service	22.8	13.9	2.0	56.4	5.0	
Crafts/Operative	37.3	7.2	1.2	49.4	4.8	
Laborer/Farmer	25.0	12.5	5.0	50.0	7.5	
Housewife	24.3	8.7	1.0	51.5	14.6	
Student	44.4	9.5	1.6	42.9	1.6	
Unemployed	35.0	10.0	0.0	50.0	5.0	
Retired	32.7	25.5	5.5	21.8	14.5	
Other						.0013

CHART 28

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #28

"WHAT IS YOUR IMPRESSION ABOUT THE WAY ALABAMA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES USE THE MONEY THEY GET FROM THE STATE GOVERNMENT?"

1.	used poorly	7.5%
2.	used in a good way	36.1%
3.	best use	9.9%
4.	not sure	39.8%
5.	no opinion	6.7%

	used poorly (percent)	used in good way (percent)	best use (percent)	not sure (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	7.5	36.1	9.9	39.8	6.7	
Sex						
Male	8.7	40.7	8.4	35.7	6.5	
Female	6.3	31.6	11.4	43.7	6.9	.0580
Age						
Under 25	10.2	36.0	9.7	42.5	1.6	
25-39	5.6	39.3	7.5	38.8	8.9	
40-59	9.0	32.0	10.7	41.6	6.7	
60 and over	2.7	37.8	14.9	31.1	13.5	.0106
Income						
Under $5,000	7.1	31.0	15.5	38.1	8.3	
$5,000-9,999	8.0	26.1	13.0	43.5	9.4	
$10,000-14,999	5.2	42.2	5.2	38.8	8.6	
$15,000-19,999	8.5	37.6	9.4	39.3	5.1	
$20,000 and over	7.7	40.8	8.3	40.2	3.0	.1405
Race						
White	7.9	36.2	9.3	40.1	6.5	
Black	5.4	34.4	14.0	37.6	8.6	
Other	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	.7895
Education						
0-8 years	6.5	19.6	4.3	52.2	17.4	
9-12 years	6.1	27.9	17.7	38.8	9.5	
H.S. or G.E.D.	5.8	35.8	9.2	43.9	5.2	
Some College	7.6	40.0	8.6	39.5	4.3	
B.S. or more	11.9	48.5	5.0	29.7	5.0	.0001
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	12.9	37.1	10.5	35.5	4.0	
Two	8.1	34.5	9.5	41.2	6.8	
Three or more	6.1	40.0	7.8	42.6	3.5	
None	4.9	35.0	10.9	39.8	9.4	.1841
Location						
Under 2,500	6.4	29.3	10.0	49.3	5.0	
2,500-9,999	6.7	33.3	7.4	43.7	8.9	
10,000-49,999	5.9	35.9	13.1	37.9	7.2	
50,000 and above	10.0	42.3	9.1	32.7	5.9	.1136
Occupation						
Professional	10.4	44.0	7.5	32.8	5.2	
Managers	5.5	41.8	9.1	36.4	7.3	
Sales/Clerk/Service	5.9	33.7	7.9	48.5	4.0	
Crafts/Operative	3.7	37.8	9.8	43.9	4.9	
Laborer/Farmer	10.0	27.5	7.5	50.0	5.0	
Housewife	4.9	27.2	14.6	44.7	8.7	
Student	15.9	34.9	11.1	34.9	3.2	
Unemployed	5.0	35.0	15.0	35.0	10.0	
Retired	5.5	38.2	10.9	27.3	18.2	
Other						.0945

CHART 29

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #29

"IF IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION OF ALABAMA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES REQUIRED MORE MONEY WOULD YOU:"

1.	willing to pay more taxes for education	41.3%
2.	reluctant to pay more taxes for education	23.6%
3.	oppose paying more taxes for education	16.2%
4.	no opinion	18.8%

	Willing to Pay (percent)	Reluctant to Pay (percent)	Opposed to Pay (percent)	No Opinion (percent)	Probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	41.3	23.6	16.2	18.8	
Sex					
Male	44.1	24.8	16.8	14.3	
Female	38.7	22.4	15.7	23.3	.0337
Age					
Under 25	44.6	19.9	11.3	24.2	
25-39	41.1	25.7	15.0	18.2	
40-59	41.2	24.3	17.5	16.9	
60 and over	35.1	25.7	28.4	10.8	.0291
Income					
Under $5,000	34.5	22.6	20.2	22.6	
$5,000-9,999	36.5	16.8	24.1	22.6	
$10,000-14,999	37.9	27.6	12.9	21.6	
$15,000-19,999	45.8	21.2	16.9	16.1	
$20,000 and over	51.5	26.6	9.5	12.4	.0039
Race					
White	40.5	24.2	17.4	17.9	
Black	46.7	19.6	8.7	25.0	
Other	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	.2029
Education					
0-8 years	30.4	15.2	32.6	21.7	
9-12 years	35.2	17.9	17.2	29.7	
H.S. or G.E.D.	33.3	25.9	19.0	21.8	
Some College	49.2	24.9	12.4	13.5	
B.S. or more	55.4	29.7	8.9	5.9	<.0001
Family Members aged 17-25					
One	48.4	16.4	18.0	17.2	
Two	39.9	27.0	12.2	20.9	
Three or more	44.0	19.0	12.9	24.1	
None	37.6	27.1	19.2	16.2	.0744
Location					
Under 2,500	33.8	21.6	20.9	23.7	
2,500-9,999	34.8	21.5	18.5	25.2	
10,000-49,999	47.7	27.5	10.5	14.4	
50,000 and above	45.9	23.2	16.4	14.5	.0117
Occupation					
Professional	36.6	25.1	14.9	13.4	
Managers	58.2	23.6	9.1	9.1	
Sales/Clerk/Service	40.6	24.8	11.9	22.8	
Crafts/Operative	38.6	16.9	25.3	19.3	
Laborer/Farmer	51.3	10.3	20.5	18.0	
Housewife	32.4	17.6	18.6	31.4	
Student	49.2	17.5	9.5	23.8	
Unemployed	50.0	30.0	0.0	20.0	
Retired	38.2	29.1	27.3	5.5	
Other					.0019

CHART 30

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #30

"IF NO NEW TAXES WERE PASSED BY THE STATE LEGISLATURE, IN YOUR OPINION HOW MUCH MONEY SHOULD COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES RECEIVE THIS YEAR?"

1.	less money than last year	3.4%
2.	about the same amount of money as last year	34.7%
3.	more money than last year	42.0%
4.	no opinion	20.0%

	less money (percent)	same money (percent)	more money (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	3.4	34.7	42.0	20.0	
Sex					
Male	4.0	38.1	44.0	13.9	
Female	2.7	31.3	40.1	25.9	.0016
Age					
Under 25	2.7	36.0	44.1	17.2	
25-39	3.7	30.8	47.7	17.8	
40-59	5.0	34.6	39.1	21.2	
60 and over	0.0	43.2	27.0	29.7	.0361
Income					
Under $5,000	3.6	39.3	39.3	17.9	
$5,000-9,999	4.3	31.9	36.2	27.5	
$10,000-14,999	3.4	34.5	42.2	19.8	
$15,000-19,999	4.2	38.1	41.5	16.1	
$20,000 and over	2.4	33.1	49.7	14.8	.3412
Race					
White	2.9	35.2	42.0	19.9	
Black	6.5	31.2	40.9	21.5	
Other	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	.5809
Education					
0-8 years	2.2	39.1	19.6	39.1	
9-12 years	4.8	38.8	32.7	23.8	
H.S. or G.E.D.	2.3	29.9	46.0	21.8	
Some College	2.7	33.5	49.7	14.1	
B.S. or more	5.0	36.6	45.5	12.9	.0011
Family Members aged 17-25					
One	2.4	39.5	41.1	16.9	
Two	4.7	31.8	45.9	17.6	
Three or more	4.3	37.1	38.8	19.8	
None	2.6	33.1	41.4	22.9	.6877
Location					
Under 2,500	4.3	42.9	30.0	22.9	
2,500-9,999	4.4	37.0	37.8	20.7	
10,000-49,999	3.9	30.1	52.9	13.1	
50,000 and above	1.8	31.2	43.9	23.1	.0077
Occupation					
Professional	3.0	41.8	39.6	15.7	
Managers	5.5	30.9	50.9	12.7	
Sales/Clerk/Service	5.0	31.7	43.6	19.8	
Crafts/Operative	2.4	32.5	45.8	19.3	
Laborer/Farmer	5.0	50.0	22.5	22.5	
Housewife	0.0	33.0	37.9	29.1	
Student	1.6	27.0	57.1	14.3	
Unemployed	10.0	15.0	50.0	25.0	
Retired	5.5	38.2	30.9	25.5	
Other					.0851

CHART 31

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #31

"IN YOUR OPINION, WHO SHOULD DETERMINE RAISES FOR COLLEGE TEACHERS?"

1.	State Legislature	10.4%
2.	Individual College Administrators	23.5%
3.	Alabama Commission on Higher Education(ACHE)/ State Board of Education	43.4%
4.	Through Collective Bargaining	7.6%
5.	Other	3.1%
6.	No Opinion	12.1%

	Legislative (percent)	College Admin. (percent)	ACHE (percent)	Collective Bargaining (percent)	Other (percent)	No Opinion (percent)	Probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	10.4	23.5	43.4	7.6	3.1	12.1	
Sex							
Male	10.8	24.1	44.0	9.6	3.1	8.4	
Female	9.9	22.9	42.8	5.7	3.0	15.7	.0565
Age							
Under 25	8.6	20.4	45.7	6.5	5.9	12.9	
25-39	7.0	21.0	49.1	8.9	3.3	10.7	
40-59	14.5	25.7	37.4	8.4	1.1	12.8	
60 and over	14.9	33.8	33.8	5.4	0.0	12.2	.0188
Income							
Under $5,000	10.7	11.9	47.6	9.5	4.8	15.5	
$5,000-9,999	15.2	17.4	44.2	6.5	2.9	13.8	
$10,000-14,999	7.8	20.7	49.1	8.6	4.3	9.5	
$15,000-19,999	10.2	25.4	42.4	9.3	.8	11.9	
$20,000 and over	8.9	36.1	36.7	6.5	3.0	8.9	.0274
Race							
White	8.9	26.3	42.4	7.5	3.6	11.3	
Black	19.4	7.5	47.3	8.6	0.0	17.2	
Other	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0007
Education							
0-8 years	23.9	6.5	41.3	2.2	2.2	23.9	
9-12 years	11.6	19.7	43.5	6.8	2.7	15.6	
H.S. or G.E.D.	9.2	13.2	51.1	10.3	2.9	13.2	
Some College	8.6	29.7	38.9	9.2	4.3	9.2	
B.S. or more	7.9	42.6	38.6	4.0	2.0	5.0	≤.0001
Family Members aged 17-25							
One	14.5	18.5	37.9	8.1	4.0	16.9	
Two	8.1	28.4	43.2	6.1	2.7	11.5	
Three or more	9.5	17.2	50.0	6.0	5.2	12.1	
None	9.8	25.9	43.2	9.0	1.9	10.2	.2326
Location							
Under 2,500	16.4	16.4	45.7	10.0	1.4	10.0	
2,500-9,999	11.1	21.5	48.9	5.2	3.7	9.6	
10,000-49,999	7.8	24.8	43.1	7.8	3.3	13.1	
50,000 and above	8.1	28.1	38.9	7.7	3.2	14.0	.1756
Occupation							
Professional	9.0	26.1	47.8	6.7	2.2	8.2	
Managers	9.1	40.0	29.1	9.1	5.5	7.3	
Sales/Clerk/Service	13.9	23.8	44.6	2.0	4.0	11.9	
Crafts/Operative	12.0	7.2	54.2	18.1	1.2	7.2	
Laborer/Farmer	10.0	15.0	47.5	10.0	2.5	15.0	
Housewife	6.8	22.3	40.8	6.8	1.0	22.3	
Student	9.5	30.2	30.2	7.9	7.9	14.3	
Unemployed	10.0	15.0	55.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	
Retired	14.5	29.1	40.0	5.5	0.0	10.9	
Other							.0003

CHART 32

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #32

"WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT THE WAY COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ARE COORDINATED AT THE STATE LEVEL?"

1.	they seem to be poorly coordinated	13.3%
2.	they seem to be coordinated in a satisfactory way	30.2%
3.	they seem to be coordinated very well	11.6%
4.	not sure	34.0%
5.	no opinion	10.9%

	poorly coordinated (percent)	coordinated satisfactorily (percent)	coordinated very well (percent)	not sure (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	13.3	30.2	11.6	34.0	10.9	
Sex						
Male	17.4	30.4	12.4	29.8	9.9	
Female	9.4	29.9	10.9	38.1	11.8	.0172
Age						
Under 25	11.3	30.6	11.3	37.1	9.7	
25-39	15.4	30.8	9.3	31.3	13.1	
40-59	13.5	31.5	12.9	34.3	7.9	
60 and over	12.3	23.3	16.4	32.9	15.1	.6009
Income						
Under $5,000	8.3	32.1	14.3	28.6	16.7	
$5,000-9,999	10.2	20.4	13.1	40.9	15.3	
$10,000-14,999	12.1	28.4	15.5	36.2	7.8	
$15,000-19,999	14.4	34.7	10.2	28.0	12.7	
$20,000 and over	17.8	34.3	8.9	32.5	6.5	.0284
Race						
White	14.5	30.5	10.2	34.1	10.8	
Black	6.5	29.3	20.7	32.6	10.9	
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	.0541
Education						
0-8 years	13.6	11.4	15.9	43.2	15.9	
9-12 years	5.4	28.6	19.7	32.7	13.6	
H.S. or G.E.D.	10.3	32.2	10.9	37.4	9.2	
Some College	13.0	34.1	9.2	33.5	10.3	
B.S. or more	29.7	29.7	4.0	27.7	8.9	<.0001
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	12.9	30.6	16.9	29.0	10.5	
Two	17.7	28.6	11.6	32.7	9.5	
Three or more	14.7	31.9	7.8	35.3	10.3	
None	10.6	29.8	10.9	36.6	12.1	.5427
Location						
Under 2,500	10.8	28.8	12.9	35.3	12.2	
2,500-9,999	8.2	32.1	9.7	36.6	13.4	
10,000-49,999	12.4	32.7	13.7	31.4	9.8	
50,000 and above	18.6	29.0	10.4	33.0	9.0	.3921
Occupation						
Professional	20.9	30.6	9.7	34.3	4.5	
Managers	14.5	29.1	12.7	34.5	9.1	
Sales/Clerk/Service	5.9	40.6	8.9	29.7	14.9	
Crafts/Operative	9.6	36.1	9.6	34.9	9.6	
Laborer/Farmer	12.5	17.5	22.5	32.5	15.0	
Housewife	9.8	19.6	13.7	42.2	14.7	
Student	23.8	34.9	6.3	30.2	4.8	
Unemployed	0.0	20.0	30.0	45.0	5.0	
Retired	13.0	29.6	11.1	24.1	22.2	
Other						.0005

CHART 33

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #33

"WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT THE QUALITY OF THE JOB THE ALABAMA COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION DOES IN PLANNING FOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THIS STATE?"

1.	a poor job	9.2%
2.	a satisfactory job	34.6%
3.	a very good job	8.6%
4.	not sure	37.5%
5.	no opinion	10.1%

	poor job (percent)	satisfactory job (percent)	very good job (percent)	not sure (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	9.2	34.6	8.6	37.5	10.1	
Sex						
Male	13.0	37.0	7.8	32.9	9.3	
Female	5.4	32.3	9.4	42.0	10.9	.0034
Age						
Under 25	9.2	33.5	8.1	40.5	8.6	
25-39	9.4	40.4	6.1	33.8	10.3	
40-59	9.5	29.1	11.2	39.1	11.2	
60 and over	8.1	33.8	10.8	36.5	10.8	.6811
Income						
Under $5,000	7.1	39.3	13.1	28.6	11.9	
$5,000-9,999	10.2	28.5	9.5	38.7	13.1	
$10,000-14,999	10.4	31.3	9.6	38.3	10.4	
$15,000-19,999	8.5	36.4	8.5	39.8	6.8	
$20,000 and over	9.5	34.3	6.5	40.8	8.9	.7757
Race						
White	8.8	35.4	8.3	38.4	9.2	
Black	11.8	29.0	10.8	32.3	16.1	
Other	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	.3693
Education						
0-8 years	8.9	26.7	2.2	35.6	26.7	
9-12 years	8.8	30.6	15.0	35.4	10.2	
H.S. or G.E.D.	5.7	35.1	12.1	38.5	8.6	
Some College	10.8	39.5	4.3	37.8	7.6	
B.S. or more	13.0	34.0	4.0	39.0	10.0	.0011
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	12.2	30.1	8.9	40.7	8.1	
Two	11.5	35.8	6.8	34.5	11.5	
Three or more	6.9	41.4	6.9	35.3	9.5	
None	7.5	33.2	9.8	38.9	10.6	.6826
Location						
Under 2,500	7.2	38.8	7.2	36.0	10.8	
2,500-9,999	6.7	32.6	8.9	40.7	11.1	
10,000-49,999	8.5	33.3	12.4	37.9	7.8	
50,000 and above	12.3	34.1	6.8	36.4	10.5	.6026
Occupation						
Professional	7.5	39.1	6.0	41.4	6.0	
Managers	14.5	40.0	7.3	27.3	10.9	
Sales/Clerk/Service	5.9	42.6	5.0	38.6	7.9	
Crafts/Operative	9.8	36.6	13.4	29.3	11.0	
Laborer/Farmer	7.5	27.5	12.5	40.0	12.5	
Housewife	8.7	25.2	11.7	41.7	12.6	
Student	12.7	33.3	6.3	41.3	6.3	
Unemployed	10.0	30.0	10.0	35.0	15.0	
Retired	10.9	25.5	9.1	36.4	18.2	
Other						.2303

CHART 34

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #34

"HOW MUCH POWER DO YOU THINK THE ALABAMA COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION SHOULD HAVE IN MANAGING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THIS STATE?"

1.	should have power to make recommendations only	29.2%
2.	should have power to make recommendations and enforce them	30.3%
3.	not sure	31.7%
4.	no opinion	8.9%

	recommendations only (percent)	enforce (percent)	not sure (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	29.2	30.3	31.7	8.9	
Sex					
Male	31.9	31.3	29.7	7.1	
Female	26.6	29.3	33.5	10.6	.1926
Age					
Under 25	26.3	31.2	34.4	8.1	
25-39	23.5	33.3	33.8	9.4	
40-59	31.3	26.3	33.0	9.5	
60 and over	48.6	28.4	14.9	8.1	.0081
Income					
Under $5,000	20.5	44.6	22.9	12.0	
$5,000-9,999	24.6	34.8	30.4	10.1	
$10,000-14,999	34.5	28.4	29.3	7.9	
$15,000-19,999	28.0	32.2	31.4	8.5	
$20,000 and over	36.1	21.3	35.5	7.1	.0279
Race					
White	31.7	29.2	30.5	8.6	
Black	14.0	35.5	39.8	10.8	
Other	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	.0220
Education					
0-8 years	24.4	24.4	26.7	24.4	
9-12 years	23.1	34.0	34.0	8.8	
H.S. or G.E.D.	21.3	35.1	34.5	9.2	
Some College	37.3	25.9	31.4	5.4	
B.S. or more	39.6	26.7	25.7	7.9	.0005
Family Members aged 17-25					
One	31.5	26.6	33.9	8.1	
Two	27.7	31.1	30.4	10.8	
Three or more	25.2	39.1	29.6	6.1	
None	30.8	27.4	32.3	9.4	.5611
Location					
Under 2,500	22.1	35.0	32.9	10.0	
2,500-9,999	25.2	31.1	34.1	9.6	
10,000-49,999	33.6	27.6	32.2	6.6	
50,000 and above	33.0	29.0	29.0	9.0	.4552
Occupation					
Professional	29.1	32.8	32.1	6.0	
Managers	40.0	27.3	25.5	7.3	
Sales/Clerk/Service	25.7	28.7	37.6	7.9	
Crafts/Operative	28.9	31.3	31.3	8.4	
Laborer/Farmer	20.0	25.0	40.0	15.0	
Housewife	20.6	37.3	29.4	12.7	
Student	34.9	25.4	33.3	6.3	
Unemployed	15.0	35.0	40.0	10.0	
Retired	47.3	23.6	18.2	10.9	
Other					.3113

CHART 35

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #35

"HOW AVAILABLE DO YOU THINK A COLLEGE EDUCATION IS TO ADULTS OVER THE AGE OF 25?"

1.	not easily available	9.8%
2.	available	48.0%
3.	easily available	28.9%
4.	not sure	11.2%
5.	no opinion	2.1%

	not easily available (percent)	available (percent)	easily available (percent)	not sure (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	9.8	48.0	28.9	11.2	2.1	
Sex						
Male	9.9	48.6	28.8	10.2	2.5	
Female	9.7	47.4	29.0	12.1	1.8	.9236
Age						
Under 25	7.5	47.3	27.4	16.7	1.1	
25-39	13.1	53.7	23.8	7.9	1.4	
40-59	7.3	41.6	38.2	11.2	1.7	
60 and over	12.2	48.6	25.7	5.4	8.1	<.0001
Income						
Under $5,000	13.1	50.0	21.4	11.9	3.6	
$5,000-9,999	13.8	44.2	23.9	13.0	5.1	
$10,000-14,999	6.9	56.9	25.9	10.3	0.0	
$15,000-19,999	9.4	45.3	34.2	10.3	.9	
$20,000 and over	7.7	45.0	37.9	9.5	0.0	.0070
Race						
White	9.9	47.8	29.9	10.6	1.8	
Black	9.7	48.4	23.7	14.0	4.3	
Other	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	.5322
Education						
0-8 years	17.4	41.3	17.4	13.0	10.9	
9-12 years	14.3	47.6	20.4	15.6	2.0	
H.S. or G.E.D.	9.2	49.1	26.0	12.7	2.9	
Some College	8.6	48.1	32.4	10.3	.5	
B.S. or more	3.0	48.5	45.5	3.0	0.0	<.0001
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	13.7	50.8	21.0	13.7	.8	
Two	7.4	44.6	34.5	12.8	.7	
Three or more	8.7	47.0	33.0	11.3	0.0	
None	9.8	48.9	27.8	9.0	4.5	.0300
Location						
Under 2,500	13.6	47.9	25.7	10.7	2.1	
2,500-9,999	9.7	43.3	28.4	16.4	2.2	
10,000-49,999	7.8	47.7	34.0	7.8	2.6	
50,000 and above	9.0	50.7	27.6	10.9	1.8	.5472
Occupation						
Professional	4.5	52.2	34.3	9.0	0.0	
Managers	7.3	47.3	40.0	5.5	0.0	
Sales/Clerk/Service	10.0	45.0	30.0	15.0	0.0	
Crafts/Operative	16.9	54.2	20.5	8.4	0.0	
Laborer/Farmer	10.0	42.5	25.0	17.5	5.0	
Housewife	14.6	41.7	21.4	17.5	4.9	
Student	7.9	47.6	34.9	7.9	1.6	
Unemployed	10.0	50.0	15.0	20.0	5.0	
Retired	7.3	50.9	30.9	1.8	9.1	
Other						.0021

CHART 36

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #36

"AT THE PRESENT TIME, SOME ALABAMA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ARE NOT HEAVILY INVOLVED IN VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL EDUCATION. SHOULD THEY: "

1.	become heavily involved in vocational/ technical education	51.8%
2.	keep about the same programs they already have	31.2%
3.	become less involved in vocational/ technical education	4.9%
4.	drop all vocational/technical education	2.3%
5.	no opinion	9.7%

	heavy involvement (percent)	same procedures (percent)	less involvement (percent)	drop all (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	51.8	31.2	4.9	2.3	9.7	
Sex						
Male	54.0	28.3	6.8	2.8	8.1	
Female	49.7	34.1	3.0	1.8	11.3	.0498
Age						
Under 25	50.3	34.6	4.9	2.2	8.1	
25-39	56.1	27.6	4.7	2.8	8.9	
40-59	52.0	31.6	6.2	2.8	7.3	
60 and over	43.1	33.3	2.8	0.0	20.8	.1164
Income						
Under $5,000	48.8	28.6	4.8	0.0	17.9	
$5,000-9,999	53.3	27.7	2.9	1.5	14.6	
$10,000-14,999	53.0	33.9	2.6	4.3	6.1	
$15,000-19,999	52.2	34.8	7.0	.9	5.2	
$20,000 and over	53.8	30.8	5.9	3.6	5.9	.0286
Race						
White	50.7	32.4	5.0	2.5	9.4	
Black	58.2	24.2	4.4	1.1	12.1	
Other	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	.8065
Education						
0-8 years	48.9	24.4	2.2	0.0	24.4	
9-12 years	47.9	34.2	2.7	.7	14.4	
H.S. or G.E.D.	62.4	24.3	4.0	1.7	7.5	
Some College	54.1	31.9	5.9	1.6	6.5	
B.S. or more	36.4	41.4	9.1	8.1	5.1	<0001
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	54.5	32.5	2.4	2.4	8.1	
Two	51.7	32.0	4.8	4.1	7.5	
Three or more	55.7	28.7	6.1	1.7	7.8	
None	49.2	31.1	5.7	1.5	12.5	.6315
Location						
Under 2,500	50.0	35.0	2.1	2.1	10.7	
2,500-9,999	60.9	18.8	4.5	1.5	14.3	
10,000-49,999	48.3	39.1	4.0	4.0	4.6	
50,000 and above	50.0	30.9	7.7	1.8	9.5	.0049
Occupation						
Professional	53.7	32.8	5.2	4.5	3.7	
Managers	52.7	23.6	10.9	3.6	9.1	
Sales/Clerk/Service	48.0	37.0	4.0	0.0	11.0	
Crafts/Operative	53.7	32.9	6.1	0.0	7.3	
Laborer/Farmer	52.5	37.5	0.0	2.5	7.5	
Housewife	58.8	22.5	1.0	2.9	14.7	
Student	42.9	41.3	6.3	4.8	4.8	
Unemployed	45.0	25.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	
Retired	50.9	24.5	3.8	0.0	20.8	
Other						.1030

CHART 37

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #37

"COUNTING YOUR SELF AS ONE, HOW MANY MEMBERS OF YOUR IMMEDIATE FAMILY ARE LIKELY TO TAKE ONE OR MORE COURSES AT A POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTION BETWEEN NOW AND 1985?"

1.	one	23.2%
2.	two	30.4%
3.	three or more	21.8%
4.	none	19.5%
5.	no opinion	5.1%

	one (percent)	two (percent)	three or more (percent)	none (percent)	no opinion (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	23.2	30.4	21.8	19.5	5.1	
Sex						
Male	23.9	30.7	20.8	18.9	5.6	
Female	22.5	30.1	22.8	20.1	4.6	.9239
Age						
Under 25	27.0	31.9	23.8	14.1	3.2	
25-39	24.8	33.2	21.5	13.6	7.0	
40-59	20.8	33.1	25.3	20.2	.6	
60 and over	15.3	11.1	8.3	50.0	15.3	<.0001
Income						
Under $5,000	19.0	25.0	28.6	17.9	9.5	
$5,000-9,999	22.6	25.5	15.3	27.0	9.5	
$10,000-14,999	17.5	37.7	18.4	22.8	3.5	
$15,000-19,999	28.8	33.1	18.6	16.9	2.5	
$20,000 and over	25.6	32.1	28.0	12.5	1.8	.0006
Race						
White	23.2	31.0	20.4	21.1	4.3	
Black	22.6	26.9	30.1	10.8	9.7	
Other	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	.0857
Education						
0-8 years	13.0	21.7	10.9	41.3	13.0	
9-12 years	26.0	26.0	15.8	21.2	11.0	
H.S. or G.E.D.	20.8	30.6	22.0	22.0	4.6	
Some College	23.5	35.0	27.3	12.6	1.6	
B.S. or more	27.7	32.7	25.7	13.9	0.0	<.0001
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	36.1	38.5	11.5	13.1	.8	
Two	23.6	33.8	25.7	12.8	4.1	
Three or more	15.5	27.6	46.6	3.4	6.9	
None	20.1	26.1	13.6	33.3	6.8	<.0001
Location						
Under 2,500	19.4	33.1	20.1	18.7	8.6	
2,500-9,999	23.0	23.7	24.4	23.7	5.2	
10,000-49,999	23.0	33.6	21.7	17.8	3.9	
50,000 and above	26.5	30.1	21.5	18.7	3.2	.4180
Occupation						
Professional	33.6	29.9	23.9	12.7	0.0	
Managers	16.4	43.6	23.6	16.4	0.0	
Sales/Clerk/Service	22.8	33.7	22.8	15.8	5.0	
Crafts/Operative	21.7	30.1	14.5	22.9	10.8	
Laborer/Farmer	30.0	30.0	17.5	17.5	5.0	
Housewife	20.8	28.7	13.9	25.7	10.9	
Student	21.0	32.3	45.2	0.0	1.6	
Unemployed	25.0	30.0	25.0	20.0	0.0	
Retired	7.4	14.8	14.8	53.7	9.3	
Other						<.0001

CHART 38

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #38

1st priority of funding by the legislature:

01.	conservation and natural resources	11.1%
02.	education	47.9%
03.	environmental control	3.3%
04.	health sciences	5.9%
05.	highways	1.7%
06.	judicial system and courts	3.0%
07.	law enforcement	9.4%
08.	mental health	2.8%
09.	Pensions & Security (welfare)	3.7%
10.	prisons and corrections	3.4%
11.	state government	6.6%
12.	transportation systems	0.6%
13.	other	1.3%

	Conservation (percent)	Education (percent)	Environmental (percent)	Health Sciences (percent)	Highways (percent)	Judicial (percent)	Law Enforcement (percent)	Mental Health (percent)	Pensions & Securities (percent)	Prisons (percent)	State Governments (percent)	Transporation (percent)	Other (percent)	Probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	11.1	47.9	3.3	5.9	1.7	3.0	9.4	2.8	3.7	3.4	6.6	.6	1.3	
Sex														
Male	11.7	43.4	4.1	6.6	2.2	3.5	9.8	1.6	4.4	2.8	7.9	.6	1.3	
Female	10.5	52.3	2.5	5.2	1.2	2.5	8.9	4.0	3.1	4.0	5.2	.6	0.0	.1498
Age														
Under 25	14.8	40.7	4.4	4.9	1.6	2.2	13.2	3.3	1.6	4.9	6.6	1.1	0.5	
25-39	12.3	49.3	2.8	5.7	2.8	5.2	5.7	3.8	3.8	1.9	5.2	0.5	0.9	
40-59	4.6	56.0	2.3	8.6	0.6	2.3	9.1	1.7	4.6	2.3	7.4	0.0	0.6	
60 and over	13.9	41.7	4.2	2.8	1.4	0.0	11.1	1.4	6.9	6.9	8.3	1.4	0.0	.0386
Income														
Under $5,000	13.6	48.1	1.2	9.9	3.7	1.2	4.9	3.7	8.6	3.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	
$5,000-9,999	11.8	45.6	4.4	8.1	0.0	5.1	11.8	4.4	2.9	2.9	0.7	1.5	0.7	
$10,000-14,999	15.0	52.2	2.7	1.8	2.7	0.9	7.1	0.0	1.8	4.4	10.6	0.0	0.9	
$15,000-19,999	12.0	47.9	4.3	4.3	0.9	2.6	7.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	8.5	0.9	0.9	
$20,000 and over	6.6	47.9	3.0	4.8	2.4	3.6	12.0	2.4	3.6	2.4	10.2	0.6	0.6	.0615
Race														
White	11.2	47.0	3.5	4.9	2.0	3.3	10.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	6.9	0.5	0.5	
Black	11.0	53.8	2.2	11.0	0.0	1.1	2.2	2.2	6.6	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	
Other	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	.2412
Education														
0-8 years	9.3	60.5	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	4.7	0.0	7.0	2.3	2.3	
9-12 years	9.9	45.8	5.6	7.0	3.5	1.4	9.2	5.6	4.9	3.5	2.8	0.0	0.7	
H.S. or G.E.D.	10.5	50.6	4.1	4.1	1.7	2.3	12.8	1.7	3.5	3.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	
Some College	15.8	42.6	2.2	8.7	0.5	4.4	9.8	1.6	1.6	4.9	5.5	1.6	0.5	
B.S. or more	5.1	51.5	2.0	4.0	1.0	5.1	3.0	4.0	5.1	2.0	16.2	0.0	1.0	.0026
Family Members aged 17-25														
One	11.5	45.9	1.6	9.0	0.8	2.5	11.5	3.3	2.5	2.5	7.4	0.8	0.8	
Two	10.2	50.1	4.1	6.1	1.4	2.7	10.2	2.0	1.4	1.4	4.8	0.7	0.7	
Three or more	12.3	49.1	1.8	4.4	0.9	1.8	7.0	3.5	5.3	6.1	6.1	0.9	0.9	
None	10.9	46.7	4.3	5.1	2.7	3.9	8.9	2.7	3.9	2.7	7.4	0.4	0.4	.9916
Location														
Under 2,500	12.5	47.8	4.4	7.4	2.9	1.5	9.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	
2,500-9,999	12.9	44.7	3.0	2.3	3.0	3.0	6.8	5.3	5.3	3.0	7.6	1.5	1.5	
10,000-49,999	11.2	50.0	1.3	9.2	2.0	4.6	6.6	2.0	2.0	2.6	7.9	0.0	0.7	
50,000 and above	9.3	48.6	4.2	5.1	0.0	2.3	12.5	1.4	3.7	4.2	7.4	0.9	0.5	.2131
Occupation														
Professional	7.5	51.9	2.3	6.8	2.3	6.0	9.8	3.0	3.0	1.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	
Managers	13.2	39.6	5.7	5.7	1.9	3.8	9.4	0.0	5.7	1.9	11.3	0.0	1.9	
Sales/Clerk/ Service	14.0	44.0	3.0	5.0	1.0	4.0	13.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	
Crafts/Operative	11.3	51.3	6.3	1.3	2.5	1.3	7.5	1.3	3.8	3.8	8.8	1.3	0.0	
Laborer/Farmer	12.5	50.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	5.0	0.0	7.5	5.0	2.5	2.5	
Housewife	7.1	56.6	2.0	4.0	1.0	3.0	9.1	5.1	3.0	2.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	
Student	16.1	40.3	3.2	8.1	1.6	1.6	11.3	1.6	1.6	8.1	3.2	0.0	3.2	
Unemployed	15.0	40.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	
Retired	11.3	43.4	3.8	7.5	1.9	0.0	7.5	1.9	11.3	3.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	
Other														.4141

CHART 39

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #39

2nd priority of funding by the legislature:

01. conservation and natural resources	7.5%
02. education	23.9%
03. environmental control	4.4%
04. health sciences	12.5%
05. highways	5.3%
06. judicial system and courts	7.6%
07. law enforcement	15.6%
08. mental health	7.2%
09. Pensions & Security (welfare)	7.3%
10. prisons and corrections	2.5%
11. state government	2.8%
12. transportation systems	2.7%
13. waterways	0.6%
14. other	0.2%

	Conservation (percent)	Education (percent)	Environmental (percent)	Health Sciences (percent)	Highways (percent)	Judicial (percent)	Law Enforcement (percent)	Mental Health (percent)	Pensions & Securities (percent)	Prisons (percent)	State Governments (percent)	Transportation (percent)	Waterways (percent)	Other (percent)	Probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	7.4	23.9	4.4	12.5	5.3	6.6	15.6	7.2	7.3	2.5	2.8	2.7	.2		
Sex															
Male	6.6	26.3	3.8	9.8	5.7	8.9	15.5	6.0	7.6	3.5	2.8	3.2	.3	0.0	
Female	8.3	21.5	4.9	15.1	4.9	6.5	15.7	8.3	7.1	1.5	2.8	2.2	.9	.3	.3952
Age															
Under 25	9.3	29.1	3.8	10.4	1.6	7.1	15.4	7.1	7.1	2.2	3.8	2.2	.5	0.0	
25-39	7.6	19.4	6.2	10.9	5.2	9.0	17.5	7.6	6.2	2.8	2.4	3.8	.9	.5	
40-59	6.3	21.7	3.4	14.3	8.0	6.3	14.9	6.9	10.9	3.4	2.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	
60 and over	4.2	29.2	2.8	18.1	8.3	8.3	12.5	6.9	2.8	0.0	2.8	2.8	1.4	0.0	.5042
Income															
Under $5,000	4.9	19.8	6.2	9.9	7.4	4.9	12.3	11.1	14.8	2.5	4.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	
$5,000-9,999	5.9	25.7	2.9	13.2	5.9	6.6	13.2	11.0	8.8	1.5	2.2	2.2	.7	0.0	
$10,000-14,999	12.4	14.2	5.3	20.4	4.4	4.4	11.5	5.3	7.1	3.5	6.2	3.5	1.8	0.0	
$15,000-19,999	6.8	29.9	3.4	11.1	4.3	6.8	23.1	5.1	5.1	.9	.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	
$20,000 and over	7.8	26.3	5.4	6.6	5.4	13.2	16.8	4.2	4.8	3.6	1.2	3.6	.6	.6	.0089
Race															
White	7.5	24.5	4.9	12.2	5.5	8.6	16.1	6.8	4.4	2.7	2.7	3.1	.7	.2	
Black	6.6	19.8	1.1	14.3	4.4	2.2	13.2	8.8	25.3	1.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<.0001
Education															
0-8 years	2.3	20.9	0.0	11.6	11.6	4.7	18.6	14.0	11.6	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	
9-12 years	14.8	19.0	3.5	12.0	4.9	4.2	16.2	4.9	12.0	2.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	0.0	
H.S. or G.E.D.	5.2	21.5	4.7	16.3	2.9	8.7	12.2	12.8	9.9	1.7	3.5	.6	0.0	0.0	
Some College	5.5	29.5	6.6	10.4	8.2	7.7	14.8	4.9	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.7	1.1	0.0	
B.S. or more	7.1	26.3	3.0	11.1	2.0	12.1	21.2	2.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	1.0	<.0001
Family Members aged 17-25															
One	9.0	25.4	7.4	9.0	5.7	6.6	13.9	7.4	9.0	1.6	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	
Two	8.8	20.4	4.1	10.2	2.7	8.8	17.0	9.5	6.8	2.0	5.4	2.7	1.4	0.0	
Three or more	8.8	27.2	2.6	12.3	3.5	3.5	13.2	7.9	12.3	4.4	2.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	
None	5.4	23.7	3.9	15.6	7.4	9.3	16.7	5.4	4.3	2.3	1.6	3.1	.8	.4	.3072
Location															
Under 2,500	9.6	22.1	3.7	10.3	10.3	9.6	15.4	5.9	11.0	1.5	.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2,500-9,999	6.8	18.9	2.3	11.4	6.8	6.1	22.0	9.8	4.5	5.3	3.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	
10,000-49,999	5.9	24.3	3.9	15.1	3.9	6.6	10.5	9.9	8.6	2.6	5.3	2.6	.7	0.0	
50,000 and above	7.9	27.3	6.5	13.0	2.3	8.3	14.8	4.6	6.0	1.4	1.4	4.6	1.4	.5	.0079
Occupation															
Professional	5.3	23.3	3.8	9.0	3.8	9.8	16.5	9.0	4.5	3.8	3.8	6.8	0.0	0.8	
Managers	9.4	30.2	7.5	11.3	5.7	9.4	11.3	3.8	5.7	3.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	
Sales/Clerk/ Service	10.0	30.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	18.0	8.0	10.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	
Crafts/Operative	6.3	16.3	8.8	13.8	11.3	7.5	13.8	3.8	10.0	3.8	3.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	
Laborer/Farmer	10.0	10.0	2.5	20.0	10.0	7.5	17.5	10.0	10.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Housewife	9.1	18.2	2.0	22.2	5.1	7.1	16.2	6.1	6.1	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	
Student	8.1	30.6	3.2	9.7	1.6	8.1	11.3	11.3	4.8	1.6	3.2	4.8	1.6	0.0	
Unemployed	5.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	5.0	25.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Retired	3.8	34.0	1.9	15.1	7.5	7.5	13.2	7.5	5.7	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other															.0999

CHART 40

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #40

3rd priority of funding by the legislature:

01. conservation and natural resources	10.1%
02. education	12.2%
03. environmental control	5.0%
04. health sciences	7.6%
05. highways	5.6%
06. judicial system and courts	6.2%
07. law enforcement	18.4%
08. mental health	9.7%
09. Pensions and Security (welfare)	7.2%
10. prisons and corrections	6.7%
11. state government	5.6%
12. transportation systems	3.6%
13. waterways	1.9%
14. other	0.2%

	Conservation (percent)	Education (percent)	Environmental (percent)	Health Sciences (percent)	Highways (percent)	Judicial (percent)	Law Enforcement (percent)	Mental Health (percent)	Pensions & Securities (percent)	Prisons (percent)	State Governments (percent)	Transportation (percent)	Waterways (percent)	Other (percent)	Probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	10.1	12.2	5.0	7.6	5.6	6.2	18.4	9.7	7.2	6.7	5.6	3.6	1.9	.2	
Sex															
Male	10.8	12.7	3.8	6.6	4.4	8.2	18.0	10.8	7.0	6.6	7.3	3.2	.6	0.0	
Female	9.5	11.7	6.2	8.6	6.8	4.3	18.8	8.6	7.4	6.8	4.0	4.0	3.1	0.3	.1303
Age															
Under 25	11.5	13.7	5.5	6.6	3.8	6.6	14.8	8.2	6.6	7.7	7.7	3.8	2.7	0.5	
25-39	11.4	15.2	4.3	6.2	6.2	7.6	19.0	9.0	3.8	7.1	5.7	3.8	0.9	0.0	
40-59	9.7	9.1	4.0	10.3	6.9	5.1	20.0	8.6	10.9	6.9	4.0	2.9	1.7	0.0	
60 and over	4.2	6.9	8.3	8.3	5.6	4.2	20.8	18.1	9.7	2.8	4.2	4.2	2.8	0.0	.4072
Income															
Under $5,000	7.4	12.3	4.9	3.7	2.5	3.7	14.8	8.6	7.4	8.6	11.1	9.9	4.9	0.0	
$5,000-9,999	7.4	9.6	2.9	4.4	4.4	5.1	22.8	5.9	12.5	9.6	8.1	2.9	4.4	0.0	
$10,000-14,999	10.6	16.8	6.2	7.1	5.3	9.7	16.8	15.9	3.5	1.8	1.8	3.5	0.0	0.9	
$15,000-19,999	11.1	9.4	6.0	10.3	6.8	6.0	17.1	7.7	8.5	8.5	6.0	1.7	0.9	0.0	
$20,000 and over	12.6	14.4	6.0	9.0	6.6	6.6	18.0	10.2	4.2	6.0	3.6	2.4	0.6	0.0	.0038
Race															
White	11.0	12.2	5.3	8.4	6.2	6.4	19.0	9.5	5.7	6.2	5.5	2.9	1.5	0.2	
Black	5.5	11.0	3.3	3.3	2.2	5.5	15.4	11.0	16.5	9.9	6.6	6.6	3.3	0.0	
Other	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	.0008
Education															
0-8 years	9.3	2.3	2.3	7.0	9.3	2.3	25.6	4.7	14.0	7.0	11.6	0.0	4.7	0.0	
9-12 years	4.2	11.3	6.3	5.6	6.3	4.2	18.3	16.9	9.2	5.6	5.6	2.8	3.5	0.0	
H.S. or G.E.D.	14.5	8.7	3.5	9.9	4.7	8.1	15.1	5.8	8.1	8.1	7.0	5.2	0.6	0.6	
Some College	9.8	15.8	5.5	7.1	6.0	5.5	20.8	8.2	6.0	6.0	4.4	2.7	2.2	0.0	
B.S. or more	12.1	17.2	5.1	8.1	4.0	9.1	17.2	11.1	2.0	7.1	3.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	.0459
Family Members aged 17-25															
One	12.3	13.1	3.3	7.4	1.6	9.8	20.5	13.1	4.9	4.1	5.7	3.3	0.8	0.0	
Two	14.3	12.9	8.2	5.4	6.1	3.4	15.6	7.5	8.8	7.5	6.8	1.4	1.4	0.7	
Three or more	7.9	9.6	5.3	10.5	4.4	6.1	14.9	7.0	12.3	5.3	6.1	7.9	2.6	0.0	
None	7.8	12.5	3.9	7.8	7.8	6.2	20.6	10.5	5.1	7.8	4.7	3.1	2.3	0.0	.0874
Location															
Under 2,500	8.8	12.5	2.2	5.1	3.7	4.4	25.7	10.3	7.4	4.4	6.6	3.7	4.4	0.7	
2,500-9,999	7.6	12.1	6.8	7.6	7.6	9.1	12.1	7.6	5.3	8.3	10.6	3.8	1.5	0.0	
10,000-49,999	11.2	9.2	2.6	7.9	7.2	2.6	23.7	8.6	11.2	9.2	3.3	2.6	0.7	0.0	
50,000 and above	11.6	13.9	7.4	9.3	4.2	8.3	13.9	11.6	5.6	5.6	3.7	3.7	1.4	0.0	.0082
Occupation															
Professional	12.8	13.5	5.3	12.8	6.0	6.0	15.0	6.0	3.0	11.3	5.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	
Managers	18.9	15.1	0.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	15.1	9.4	3.8	7.5	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	
Sales/Crafts/Service	12.0	13.0	6.0	4.0	7.0	4.0	18.0	11.0	10.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	
Crafts/Operative	10.0	11.3	3.8	8.8	1.3	8.8	18.8	11.3	8.8	5.0	7.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	
Laborer/Farmer	10.0	12.5	0.0	5.0	5.0	7.5	17.5	10.0	7.5	7.5	12.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	
Housewife	6.1	10.1	6.1	10.1	8.1	6.1	23.2	7.1	6.1	4.0	2.0	4.0	6.1	1.0	
Student	8.1	14.5	6.5	6.5	3.2	9.7	11.3	11.3	8.1	11.3	6.5	1.6	1.6	0.0	
Unemployed	5.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	25.0	10.0	15.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	
Retired	3.8	5.7	11.3	1.9	5.7	1.9	28.3	17.0	9.4	1.9	5.7	5.7	1.9	0.0	.5733

CHART 41

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #41

"WHAT IS YOUR SEX?"

1. male 49.3%
2. female 50.7%

	Male (percent)	Female (percent)	Probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	49.3	50.7	
Age			
Under 25	50.0	50.0	
25-39	50.0	50.0	
40-59	49.7	50.3	
60 and over	44.6	55.4	.8622
Income			
Under $5,000	39.3	60.7	
$5,000-9,999	42.0	58.0	
$10,000-14,999	56.9	43.1	
$15,000-19,999	50.8	49.2	
$20,000 and over	56.2	43.8	.0158
Race			
White	48.7	51.3	
Black	54.8	45.2	
Other	0.0	100.0	.1255
Education			
0-8 years	63.0	37.0	
9-12 years	40.8	59.2	
H.S. or G.E.D.	44.8	55.2	
Some College	50.3	49.7	
B.S. or more	61.4	38.6	.0046
Family Members aged 17-25			
One	55.6	44.4	
Two	48.0	52.0	
Three or more	44.8	55.2	
None	49.2	50.8	.3873
Location			
Under 2,500	43.6	56.4	
2,500-9,999	50.4	49.6	
10,000-49,999	45.8	54.2	
50,000 and above	54.8	45.2	.1512
Occupation			
Professional	55.2	44.8	
Managers	80.0	20.0	
Sales/Clerk/Service	34.7	65.3	
Crafts/Operative	75.9	24.1	
Laborer/Farmer	75.0	25.0	
Housewife	0.0	100.0	
Student	57.1	42.9	
Unemployed	50.0	50.0	
Retired	56.4	43.6	
Other			<.0001

CHART 42

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #42

"HOW OLD WERE YOU ON YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?"

1.	24 or under	28.5%
2.	25-39	32.8%
3.	40-59	27.4%
4.	60 years or older	11.3%

	25 (percent)	25-39 (percent)	40-59 (percent)	59 (percent)	prob-ability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	28.5	32.8	27.4	11.3	
Sex					
Male	28.9	33.2	27.6	10.2	
Female	28.1	32.3	27.2	12.4	.8622
Income					
Under $5,000	38.1	22.6	22.6	16.7	
$5,000-9,999	32.8	29.2	23.4	14.6	
$10,000-14,999	27.6	39.7	20.7	12.1	
$15,000-19,999	24.6	38.1	26.3	11.0	
$20,000 and over	22.0	33.9	38.7	5.4	.0011
Race					
White	27.8	32.7	27.1	12.4	
Black	33.3	33.3	28.0	5.4	
Other	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	.3000
Education					
0-8 years	11.1	15.6	37.8	35.6	
9-12 years	31.5	27.4	27.4	13.7	
H.S. or G.E.D.	35.6	33.3	24.7	6.3	
Some College	31.9	35.7	25.9	6.5	
B.S. or more	12.9	42.6	30.7	13.9	<.0001
Family Members aged 17-25					
One	43.9	22.8	26.8	6.5	
Two	45.9	24.3	26.4	3.4	
Three or more	45.2	17.4	33.9	3.5	
None	4.5	48.9	25.2	21.4	<.0001
Location					
Under 2,500	26.4	30.7	30.7	12.1	
2,500-9,999	33.6	35.1	22.4	9.0	
10,000-49,999	28.1	32.0	28.8	11.1	
50,000 and above	27.3	33.2	27.3	12.3	.8510
Occupation					
Professional	14.2	47.0	35.8	3.0	
Managers	11.1	38.9	48.1	1.9	
Sales/Clerk/Service	41.6	32.7	20.8	5.0	
Crafts/Operative	25.3	42.2	25.3	7.2	
Laborer/Farmer	32.5	25.0	32.5	10.0	
Housewife	15.7	41.2	29.4	13.7	
Student	90.5	4.8	4.8	0.0	
Unemployed	60.0	30.0	10.0	0.0	
Retired	0.0	1.8	25.5	72.7	
Other					<.0001

CHART 43

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #43

"APPROXIMATELY WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OR COMBINED INCOME LAST YEAR (BEFORE TAXES) OF YOURSELF AND ALL OTHER MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY WHO LIVE WITH YOU?"

1.	Less than $5,000	13.4%
2.	$5,000-$9,999	22.1%
3.	$10,000-$14,999	18.6%
4.	$15,000-$19,999	18.9%
5.	$20,000 and over	27.0%

	Less than $5,000 (percent)	$5,000-9,999 (percent)	$10,000-14,999 (percent)	$15,000-19,999 (percent)	$20,000 and over (percent)	Probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	13.4	22.1	18.6	18.9	27.0	
Sex						
Male	10.6	18.6	21.2	19.2	30.4	
Female	16.3	25.6	16.0	18.5	23.6	.0158
Age						
Under 25	18.3	25.7	18.3	16.6	21.1	
25-39	9.2	19.3	22.2	21.7	27.5	
40-59	11.1	18.7	14.0	18.1	38.0	
60 and over	20.0	28.6	20.0	18.6	12.9	.0011
Race						
White	10.2	20.0	18.5	20.9	30.5	
Black	31.9	34.1	19.8	6.6	7.7	
Other	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	<.0001
Education						
0-8 years	25.6	46.5	16.3	7.0	4.7	
9-12 years	21.3	33.8	16.9	11.8	16.2	
H.S. or G.E.D.	10.9	22.4	23.6	18.2	24.8	
Some College	11.7	16.1	17.2	28.3	26.7	
B.S. or more	3.0	6.1	16.2	18.2	56.6	<.0001
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	9.2	19.3	16.8	28.6	26.1	
Two	11.9	19.6	21.7	17.5	29.4	
Three or more	26.6	26.6	10.1	12.8	23.9	
None	10.3	22.9	21.3	17.8	27.7	.0004
Location						
Under 2,500	25.4	22.4	16.4	14.9	20.9	
2,500-9,999	14.1	28.1	16.4	23.4	18.0	
10,000-49,999	12.2	21.6	18.9	19.6	27.7	
50,000 and above	6.6	17.5	20.9	18.5	36.5	<.0001
Occupation						
Professional	6.8	8.[illegible]	15.0	24.1	45.9	
Managers	3.8	7.7	19.2	15.4	53.8	
Sales/Clerk/Service	10.0	22.0	18.0	26.0	24.0	
Crafts/Operative	13.0	23.4	26.0	19.5	18.2	
Laborer/Farmer	10.5	34.2	26.3	21.1	7.9	
Housewife	15.8	34.7	20.0	12.6	16.8	
Student	25.0	16.1	14.3	12.5	32.1	
Unemployed	40.0	35.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	
Retired	22.6	39.6	17.0	15.1	5.7	
Other						<.0001

CHART 44

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #44

"WOULD YOU DESCRIBE YOUR ETHNIC BACKGROUND OR RACE AS:"

1.	White American, Caucasion	85.3%
2.	Black American Negro	14.2%
3.	Other	.5%

	White (percent)	Black (percent)	Other (percent)	Probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	85.3	14.2	.5	
Sex				
Male	84.2	15.8	0.0	
Female	86.4	12.7	.9	.1572
Age				
Under 25	83.3	16.7	0.0	
25-39	85.0	14.5	.5	
40-59	84.4	14.5	1.1	
60 and over	93.2	6.8	0.0	.3674
Income				
Under $5,000	64.3	34.5	1.2	
$5,000-9,999	76.8	22.5	.7	
$10,000-14,999	84.5	15.5	0.0	
$15,000-19,999	94.1	5.1	.8	
$20,000 and over	95.9	4.1	0.0	<.0001
Education				
0-8 years	71.7	28.3	0.0	
9-12 years	78.2	21.8	0.0	
H.S. or G.E.D.	88.5	10.9	.6	
Some College	85.9	13.0	1.1	
B.S. or more	95.0	5.0	0.0	.0046
Family Members aged 17-25				
One	83.9	16.1	0.0	
Two	85.8	14.2	0.0	
Three or more	73.3	25.0	1.7	
None	91.4	8.3	.4	.0004
Location				
Under 2,500	85.0	15.0	0.0	
2,500-9,999	87.4	11.9	.7	
10,000-49,999	83.0	15.7	1.3	
50,000 and above	86.4	13.6	0.0	.4381
Occupation				
Professional	90.3	9.7	0.0	
Managers	98.2	1.8	0.0	
Sales/Clerk/Service	90.1	8.9	1.0	
Crafts/Operative	83.1	16.9	0.0	
Laborer/Farmer	65.0	35.0	0.0	
Housewife	89.3	9.7	1.0	
Student	79.4	20.6	0.0	
Unemployed	40.0	60.0	0.0	
Retired	85.5	12.7	1.8	
Other				<.0001

CHART 45

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #45

"WHAT IS YOUR HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION?"

1.	0-8 years	7.0%
2.	9-12 years	22.5%
3.	High School or G.E.D.	26.6%
4.	Some College	28.3%
5.	B.S. degree or more	15.5%

	0-8 Years (percent)	9-12 Years (percent)	H.S. or G.E.D. (percent)	Some College (percent)	B.S. or More (percent)	Probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	7.0	22.5	26.6	28.3	15.5	
Sex						
Male	9.0	18.6	24.2	28.9	19.3	
Female	5.1	26.3	29.0	27.8	11.8	.0046
Age						
Under 25	2.7	24.9	33.5	31.9	7.0	
25-39	3.3	18.7	27.1	30.8	20.1	
40-59	9.5	22.3	24.0	26.8	17.3	
60 and over	21.9	27.4	15.1	16.4	19.2	<.0001
Income						
Under $5,000	13.4	35.4	22.0	25.6	3.7	
$5,000-9,999	14.5	33.3	26.8	21.0	4.3	
$10,000-14,999	6.0	19.8	33.6	26.7	13.8	
$15,000-19,999	2.5	13.6	25.4	43.2	15.3	
$20,000 and over	1.2	13.0	24.3	28.4	33.1	<.0001
Race						
White	5.9	20.6	27.6	28.5	17.2	
Black	14.0	34.4	20.4	25.8	5.4	
Other	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	.0010
Family Members aged 17-25						
One	6.5	24.2	25.0	33.1	11.3	
Two	7.4	20.3	31.1	29.1	12.2	
Three or more	5.2	27.8	24.3	29.6	13.0	
None	7.9	20.8	25.7	25.3	20.4	.3203
Location						
Under 2,500	11.4	29.3	25.0	25.0	9.3	
2,500-9,999	9.8	24.8	30.8	26.3	8.3	
10,000-49,999	6.5	19.6	26.8	30.1	17.0	
50,000 and above	3.2	18.1	24.9	30.8	23.1	.0006
Occupation						
Professional	.7	6.7	19.4	30.6	42.5	
Managers	1.8	10.9	21.8	32.7	32.7	
Sales/Clerk/Service	2.0	18.0	31.0	44.0	5.0	
Crafts/Operative	9.6	28.9	37.3	22.9	1.2	
Laborer/Farmer	25.0	27.5	22.5	20.0	5.0	
Housewife	11.7	35.0	32.0	17.5	3.9	
Student	0.0	25.4	27.0	41.3	6.3	
Unemployed	5.0	60.0	30.0	5.0	0.0	
Retired	20.4	25.9	16.7	18.5	18.5	
Other						<.0001

CHART 46

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #46

"COUNTING YOURSELF AS ONE, HOW MANY MEMBERS OF YOUR IMMEDIATE FAMILY ARE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17-25?"

1.	One	19.0%
2.	Two	22.6%
3.	Three or more	17.7%
4.	None	40.7%

	One (percent)	Two (percent)	Three or more (percent)	None (percent)	Probability
OVERALL PERCANTAGES	19.0	22.6	17.7	40.7	
Sex					
Male	21.4	22.0	16.1	40.6	
Female	16.6	23.3	19.3	40.8	.3873
Age					
Under 25	29.0	36.6	28.0	6.5	
25-39	13.1	16.8	9.3	60.7	
40-59	18.5	21.9	21.9	37.6	
60 and over	10.8	6.8	5.4	77.0	<.0001
Income					
Under $5,000	13.3	20.5	34.9	31.3	
$5,000-9,999	16.7	20.3	21.0	42.0	
$10,000-14,999	17.2	26.7	9.5	46.6	
$15,000-19,999	28.8	21.2	11.9	38.1	
$20,000 and over	18.3	24.9	15.4	41.4	.0004
Race					
White	18.6	22.7	15.2	43.5	
Black	21.7	22.8	31.5	23.9	
Other	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	.0003
Education					
0-8 years	17.4	23.9	13.0	45.7	
9-12 years	20.4	20.4	21.8	37.4	
H.S. or G.E.D.	17.9	26.6	16.2	39.3	
Some College	22.2	23.2	18.4	36.2	
B.S. or more	13.9	17.8	14.9	53.5	.3203
Location					
Under 2,500	16.4	24.3	22.1	37.1	
2,500-9,999	20.7	24.4	17.0	37.8	
10,000-49,999	17.8	24.3	19.1	38.8	
50,000 and above	20.8	19.5	14.5	45.2	.5590
Occupation					
Professional	15.0	19.5	13.5	51.9	
Managers	12.7	27.3	18.2	41.8	
Sales/Clerk/Service	19.8	23.8	21.8	34.7	
Crafts/Operative	20.5	22.9	14.5	42.2	
Laborer/Farmer	40.0	30.0	15.0	15.0	
Housewife	17.5	16.5	18.4	47.6	
Student	30.2	33.3	28.6	7.9	
Unemployed	5.0	40.0	25.0	30.0	
Retired	10.9	10.9	9.1	69.1	
Other					<.0001

CHART 47

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #47

"PLEASE CIRCLE THE POPULATION SIZE OF THE TOWN OR AREA YOU LIVE IN."

1. less than 2,500 people or rural area	21.6%
2. 2,500 - 9,999 people	20.8%
3. 10,000 - 49,999 people	23.6%
4. 50,000 people or more	34.1%

	less than 2,500 (percent)	2,500-9,999 (percent)	10,000-14,999 (percent)	50,000 or more (percent)	probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	21.6	20.8	23.6	34.1	
Sex					
Male	19.1	21.2	21.9	37.8	
Female	24.0	20.4	25.2	30.4	.1512
Age					
Under 25	20.0	24.3	23.2	32.4	
25-39	20.3	22.2	23.1	34.4	
40-59	24.3	16.9	24.9	33.9	
60 and over	23.3	16.4	23.3	37.0	.8510
Income					
Under $5,000	40.5	21.4	21.4	16.7	
$5,000-9,999	22.2	26.7	23.7	27.4	
$10,000-14,999	19.1	18.3	24.3	38.3	
$15,000-19,999	16.9	25.4	24.6	33.1	
$20,000 and over	16.6	13.6	24.3	45.6	<.0001
Race					
White	21.4	21.3	22.9	34.4	
Black	23.1	17.6	26.4	33.0	
Other	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	.5015
Education					
0-8 years	34.8	28.3	21.7	15.2	
9-12 years	28.5	22.9	20.8	27.8	
H.S. or G.E.D.	20.3	23.8	23.8	32.0	
Some College	19.0	19.0	25.0	37.0	
B.S. or more	12.9	10.9	25.7	50.5	.0006
Family Members aged 17-25					
One	18.5	22.6	21.8	37.1	
Two	23.1	22.4	25.2	29.3	
Three or more	27.0	20.0	25.2	27.8	
None	19.8	19.5	22.5	38.2	.5590
Occupation					
Professional	14.3	21.1	21.8	42.9	
Managers	14.8	7.4	27.8	50.0	
Sales/Clerk/Service	22.8	22.8	23.8	30.7	
Crafts/Operative	27.7	24.1	15.7	32.5	
Laborer/Farmer	23.1	30.8	30.8	15.4	
Housewife	29.4	20.6	22.5	27.5	
Student	9.7	22.6	29.0	38.7	
Unemployed	30.0	15.0	10.0	45.0	
Retired	29.6	18.5	29.6	22.2	
Other					.0011

CHART 48

CROSS TABULATIONS OF QUESTION #48

"WHAT IS YOUR PRIMARY OCCUPATION OR JOB?"

1.	Professional	20.5%
2.	Manager	8.4%
3.	Sales/Clerk/Service	5.5%
4.	Crafts/Operative	12.7%
5.	Laborer/Farmer	6.1%
6.	Housewife	15.7%
7.	Student (full-time)	9.6%
8.	Unemployed	3.1%
9.	Retired	8.4%

	Professional (percent)	Manager (percent)	Sales/ Clerk/ Service (percent)	Crafts/ Operative (percent)	Laborer/ Farmer (percent)	Housewife (percent)	Student (percent)	Unemployed (percent)	Retired (percent)	Probability
OVERALL PERCENTAGES	20.5	8.4	5.5	12.7	6.1	15.7	9.6	3.1	8.4	
Sex										
Male	22.9	13.6	10.8	19.5	9.3	0.0	11.1	3.1	9.6	
Female	18.1	3.3	19.9	6.0	3.0	31.1	8.2	3.0	7.3	<.0001
Age										
Under 25	10.2	3.2	22.6	11.3	7.0	8.6	30.6	6.5	0.0	
25-39	29.4	9.8	15.4	16.4	4.7	19.6	1.4	2.8	.5	
40-59	27.0	14.6	11.8	11.8	7.3	16.9	1.7	1.1	7.9	
60 and over	5.4	1.4	6.8	8.1	5.4	18.9	0.0	0.0	54.1	<.0001
Income										
Under $5,000	10.7	2.4	11.9	11.9	4.8	17.9	16.7	9.5	14.3	
$5,000-9,999	8.0	2.9	15.9	13.0	9.4	23.9	6.5	5.1	15.2	
$10,000-14,999	17.2	8.6	15.5	17.2	8.6	16.4	6.9	1.7	7.8	
$15,000-19,999	27.1	6.8	22.0	12.7	6.8	10.2	5.9	1.7	6.8	
$20,000 and over	36.3	16.7	14.3	8.3	1.8	9.5	10.7	.6	1.8	<.0001
Race										
White	21.7	9.7	16.3	12.4	4.7	16.5	9.0	1.4	8.4	
Black	14.0	1.1	9.7	15.1	15.1	10.8	14.0	12.9	7.5	
Other	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	<.0001
Education										
0-8 years	2.2	2.2	4.4	17.4	21.7	26.1	0.0	2.2	23.9	
9-12 years	6.2	4.1	12.3	16.4	7.5	24.7	11.0	8.2	9.6	
H.S. or G.E.D.	14.9	6.9	17.8	17.8	5.2	19.0	9.8	3.4	5.2	
Some College	22.2	9.7	23.8	10.3	4.3	9.7	14.1	.5	5.4	
B.S. or more	56.4	17.8	5.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	9.9	<.0001
Family Members aged 17-25										
One	16.1	5.6	16.1	13.7	12.9	14.5	15.3	.8	4.8	
Two	17.6	10.1	16.2	12.8	8.1	11.5	14.2	5.4	4.1	
Three or more	15.7	8.7	19.1	10.4	5.2	16.5	15.7	4.3	4.3	
None	25.9	8.6	13.2	13.2	2.3	18.4	1.9	2.3	14.3	<.0001
Location										
Under 2,500	13.6	5.7	16.4	16.4	6.4	21.4	4.3	4.3	11.4	
2,500-9,999	20.7	3.0	17.0	14.8	8.9	15.6	10.4	2.2	7.4	
10,000-49,999	19.1	9.9	15.8	18.6	7.9	15.1	11.8	1.3	10.5	
50,000 and above	25.8	12.2	14.0	12.2	2.7	12.7	10.9	4.1	5.4	.0011

Chapter IV

SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND COMMENTARY

Introduction

This chapter will present a summary of some significant survey results together with commentary. It may be helpful to the reader, at times, to refer to the charts in Chapter III.

The demographic data of respondents were reviewed in Chapter II. The reader may wish to refer to this information as this chapter is read.

One point needs clarification. Because of the small number of respondents who designated their race as "other" (3 respondents), percent differences between their responses and those for whites or blacks are not considered in this summary. For this reason, despite seemingly significant differences, no mention is made of them in this section.

Summary of Results

There was a widespread belief among Alabama citizens that a college education is important for them, greatly needed by their children, and necessary to the earning of a decent salary. Support for the importance of education was general and throughout all categories with differences only in degree of support. Greatest support was expressed by the more affluent families, blacks, the more educated groups, and the over 25 age groups. Slightly less (but still considerable) support was expressed by the younger age groups, lower income groups, and those least educated.

In almost all categories, blacks were more supportive of higher education than were whites. Therefore, the differences that may have occurred because of an underrepresentation of blacks would likely result in an understatement of support for postsecondary education in the totals.

The majority of Alabamians who expressed an opinion believe that high school graduates should be allowed to attend the college/university of their choice regardless of high school grades. Strongest support was expressed by blacks, high school graduates, and respondents with two or more family members age 17-25. Opposing the idea most were those with the highest level of education, those with the highest income, and those with no family members age 17-25.

Most citizens believed federal tax dollars should be spent to support public colleges and universities in Alabama. This support was consistent for all respondents regardless of age, sex, income, educational level, and geographical location in the State. The strongest levels of support were exhibited by those with three or more children of traditional college age, blacks, and those with a high school diploma or college education. Least (but still considerable) support came from the retired or older citizens, the less educated group, and respondents with no children.

There was general support across all classifications of respondents for cost-of-living pay raises for college teachers. Most support came from younger and middle aged respondents, the upper income groups, the more educated groups, and those with three or more family members of college age. Least (but still considerable) support came from the older respondents, lower income groups, and the less educated.

There was consistent widespread support for freedom of expression for college teachers. Greatest support came from those with a college education, the younger group, and blacks. Least (but still considerable) support came from the middle age groups, housewives, whites, and rural or small town residents.

There was considerable support for college and universities offering non-credit courses as a service. Greatest support came from females, the lower income groups, blacks, those with some college education, and those of the crafts/operative group. Least (but still considerable) support came from rural residents, males, the upper income group, whites, and those with the most education.

Citizens were about evenly divided on whether or not persons can find a way to attend college if they really want to go. The highest percentage of affirmative responses came from the oldest age group, the highest income group, whites, the more educated people, and professional and retired persons. Those who believed it was difficult to find a way to attend college included the lower income groups, those with a high school diploma or equivalent, blacks, and those unemployed. Greatest difference in opinion was noted between blacks and whites.

Most people in Alabama think the most important reason people go to college is to gain a skill or prepare for a profession. Those supporting this idea most frequently were females, the lowest age group, the low income group, respondents with three or more children between 17-25 years old, and housewives. The only group selecting a different reason most often was the crafts/operative group who felt the most important reason people attend college is to earn more money later.

Alabama colleges and universities are believed by most respondents to be doing a satisfactory to excellent job. Support for this belief was general and spread across all classifications with whites supporting the idea to a slightly lesser extent than blacks.

Of the 63 percent of Alabamians who expressed an opinion, the majority were opposed to using public tax money to support private colleges in Alabama. Strongest support for the idea came from the 40-59 age group, the groups with the least income, those with 9-12 years of education, and respondents with one family member aged 17-25. Greatest opposition was expressed by males, those with incomes of $2,500-$9,999, college graduates, and those in the crafts/operative occupation category.

Nearly three out of five Alabamians favored earmarking revenue received from certain taxes for education only. Of the 56.3 percent who favored the idea, support was consistent by all categories except in classification by age and education where the 25-59 age group favored earmarking certain tax revenues for education more than did the young and old age groups. As education level increased so did the percentage of those favoring earmarking funds for education. Only slightly over twelve percent of the survey group opposed earmarking revenue received from certain taxes for education only.

People of the State of Alabama are of the opinion that colleges and universities are doing a good job of educating their students. This belief was general and across all categories except race, education, and family members category. Greatest support came from blacks, those with 9-12 years education, and those with three or more family members age 17-25. Least support (but still more than half of those who had an opinion) came from the least educated group and those 25-39 years old.

Alabamians are overwhelmingly opposed to the idea of the Governor or Legislature using earmarked education money for other purposes. Greatest opposition to this idea was expressed by females, the younger group, and those with incomes of $10,000-$14,999. No real support for the idea was found anywhere; opposition was uniform throughout all categories except sex and differences noted there were only a matter of degree.

There was a good deal of support among the citizens of Alabama for spending state and federal tax money to help educate students. Nearly one in five Alabama citizens, however, either indicated a need for more information on the topic to form an opinion or expressed no opinion. Support for this idea was greatest among blacks, low income groups, younger income groups, those with a high school diploma or equivalent, and unemployed persons. Least (but still substantial) support came from the highest income group, the oldest age sgroup, those with the most education, and retired and professional workers.

Alabama citizens were for the most part against the idea that teachers should join unions and have the right to strike. However, one in four persons expressed no opinion or needed more information. Greatest opposition to this idea was expressed by whites, the more educated groups, the two highest income groups, the oldest group, and managers. Support for the idea was found in the majority of those who had an opinion only among blacks.

Alabama citizens felt there should be some limitations on the numbers of students admitted to colleges and universities. However, almost one in four had no opinion or needed more information. Support for limiting enrollment was greatest among whites, the highly educated and upper income groups, those with no family members age 17-25, respondents from urban areas, and managers. Least support (but still considerable) came from blacks, the least educated, and lower income groups.

Alabama citizens were only slightly in favor of adults over 65 years of age attending college classes free of charge. (Still one in five had no opinion or needed more information.) Greatest support for the idea came from blacks, unemployed and retired persons, the over 60 age group, and the middle and lower income groups. Least support was exhibited by the older middle-aged, the upper income group, respondents from areas with population of 2,500-9,999, and sales/clerk/service workers. Those least favoring the idea (but still more than 65 percent favored it) were those with 0-8 years education.

Even though more than one in five citizens had no opinion, 69 percent of the respondents thought Alabama colleges and universities were as good or better than those in surrounding southern states. Strongest support came from the $15,000-$19,999 income group, those with no family members age 17-25, and from professionals. Also, as education increased, so did support for Alabama colleges and universities. Those least supporting the idea (but still more than a majority) were the least educated group and those with incomes of $5,000 to $9,999.

In a related question, slightly over half of the respondents believed Alabama colleges and universities were as good or better than those in all other states. Greatest support came from the over 60 age group, the $10,000-$14,999 income group, professionals, and retired persons. Least supportive (but still over 40 percent) were those with a college education or more and managers.

More than four out of five Alabamians believed that colleges and universities should play a fairly important or very important role in the economic growth and development of the State. Strong support was noted for this idea in all categories with consistent support observed in breakdowns by sex, age, income, geographical location, educational level, number of family members age 17-25, and occupation.

Nearly three out of four surveyed indicated a preference for attending college within Alabama rather than out of state. There was an overwhelming preference for attending an Alabama college by almost all categories and groups. Strongest support for attending in-state colleges was indicated by the $15,000-$19,999 income group, those with 9-12 years of education, those from areas with populations under 10,000 people, and the sales/clerk/service occupational group. Least (but still substantial) support for attending college in Alabama was from students and the most educated group.

Alabamians receive news about colleges and universities most frequently from newspapers, friends or family, and television. The retired and over 60 age group received most of the news about postsecondary institutions from newspapers. Those receiving most of their information from family or friends were the under 25 age group, those with 9-12 years of education, and the unemployed. The highest percentages receiving news from television were those with the least education, the laborer/farmer occupational group, and the $5,000-$9,999 income group.

More than 45 percent of those surveyed believed Alabama has enough colleges and universities. Those citizens expressing this point of view strongest were the under 25 age group, the $15,000-$19,999 income group, full-time students, and those with at least a college degree. Of those surveyed, another 32 percent thought Alabama did not have enough colleges and universities. This belief was most supported by the $5,000-$9,999 income group, blacks, and the following occupational groups: crafts/operative; laborer/farmer; and unemployed. Only 5.2 percent thought Alabama had too many colleges as expressed strongly by urban residents, the highest income group, professionals, and those with the highest education.

While more than half of the respondents were not sure or expressed no opinion, 30.6 percent believed the state legislature did not appropriate enough money for Alabama colleges and universities. Less than one out of five (17.2 percent) believed postsecondary schools received either enough money or too much money. The groups with the highest percentage that felt higher education did not receive enough money were the residents of areas with populations of 10,000-49,999, managers, and students. The groups that strongly felt higher education received enough or too much money included the following: the oldest age group, those with the highest level of education, professionals, and retired persons.

While almost half the respondents either expressed no opinion or were not sure, forty-six percent of the respondents felt Alabama colleges and universities used the money they received in a good way or in the best way. Even though almost half the sample expressed no opinion or wanted more information, of those who expressed an opinion, less than seven percent felt colleges and universities in Alabama used their funds in a poor way.

Of the respondents who indicated a good use of monies by Alabama colleges and universities, strongest support came from males, the over 60 age group, those with highest incomes, residents of rural areas, managers, laborer/farmer group, those with the highest level of education, those from urban areas, and from professionals, managers, those unemployed and retired. Those who felt funds were used in a poor way most frequently were the under 25 age group, those with a college education, those with one family member age 17-25, and students.

More than two out of five Alabamians indicated they would be willing to pay more taxes for education in order to improve the quality of Alabama colleges and universities. Another 23.6 percent of those surveyed indicated they would pay more taxes, but reluctantly. Less than one out of six said they would oppose paying more taxes for education.

There was fairly widespread support in all categories and groups for paying additional taxes for education except those in the age 60 and over group, females, those with less than eight years of formal education, those with low incomes, those in a rural location, the laborer/farmer group, the unemployed, and managers. Generally, as income increased, willingness to pay increased. In the categories of willingness and reluctance to pay more taxes, all categories and groups indicated they would support additional taxes for postsecondary education in order to improve quality.

The majority of Alabamians (about three out of four) indicated that funding for postsecondary education should be at the same level or higher than last year. There was widespread support in all categories, with support varying only to a degree within all groups.

More than two out of five respondents thought that salaries for college teachers should be determined by the Alabama Commission on Higher Education (ACHE) or the State Board of Education (SBE). Strongest support came from the 25-39 age group, the $10,000-$14,999 income group, high school graduates or G.E.D. holders, those with three or more family members age 17-25, the crafts/operative occupation group, and those unemployed. Ranking second was the opinion that raises should be determined by individual college administrators, with strongest support coming from the over 60 age group, those with the highest income and highest educational level, and those employed or managers.

More than forty-four percent of those surveyed were unsure or had no opinion about the way colleges and universities are coordinated at the state level or about the amount of power or type of job the Alabama Commission on Higher Education is doing. The majority of respondents who had an opinion in each category, however, indicated that they were satisfied with the way colleges and universities are coordinated at the State level; that they believe the Alabama Commission on Higher Education is doing a satisfactory job.

Also, more than 40 percent were not sure or had no opinion about how much power the Alabama Commission on Higher Education should have. Opinion was almost equally divided between power to make recommendations only (29.2 percent) and power to make recommendations and enforce them (30.3 percent). Slightly less than twelve percent of the citizens believed Alabama colleges and universities are poorly coordinated at the state level or that the Alabama Commission on Higher Education is doing a poor job.

Most Alabamians (three out of four) believe a college education is easily available or available with some difficulty to adults over the age of 25. Citizens in almost all categories expressed this belief. However, respondents in the 25-39 age group, the lower two income groups, those with less than twelve years of school, rural residents, those with one family member age 17-25, the crafts/operative group, and housewives felt a college education for a person over the age of 25 was not easily available.

The widespread belief among the public is that Alabama colleges and universities should not only keep the programs they already have in vocational/technical education (nearly one-third of the respondents expressed this view) but also should become more heavily involved in these programs (expressed by an additional 51.8 percent of the respondents). Strongest support for increased involvement came from the 25-39 age group, blacks, housewives, those with a high school diploma or equivalent, and those living in small towns. Those favoring less involvement included those with a college degree or more, unemployed, and managers.

By 1985 more than three out of four (75.4 percent) Alabamians expect one or more of their family members to take at least one course at a postsecondary institution. Of this number 23.2 percent indicated at least one family member would probably take one or more courses; 30.4 percent thought at least two family members would take a course(s); and 21.8 percent projected three or more family members would enroll. Generally as age increased those who indicated no family members would take a course also increased. Respondents with three or more family members age 17-25 were more likely to have three or more family members enrolled in one or more courses than was any other group. The over 60 age group and retired persons were less likely to have family members enroll in any course than were any other groups.

In three related questions dealing with first, second, and third priorities of funding by the State Legislature, education was selected as first choice for first and second priority and second choice as third priority for funding. In first priority of funding by the legislature, education was first choice (47.9 percent), conservation was second (11.1 percent), and law enforcement was third (9.4 percent). The results were fairly consistent for all categories and the reader is referred to Chart 38 for specific percentages.

In indicating second priority, education was again selected as first choice (23.9 percent) followed by law enforcement (15.6 percent) and health science (12.5 percent). There were some inconsistencies observed, particularly in race and educational level. Whites indicated education as first choice (24.5 percent). Blacks selected pensions and securities as first choice (25.3 percent). In looking at educational level, even though all levels selected education most frequently as first choice for second priority, percentages were much closer for second and third choices than for other groups (see Chart 39).

For third priority, law enforcement received the highest percentage of responses (18.4 percent) followed by education (12.2 percent) and conservation (10.1 percent). The reader is referred to Chart 40 for more detailed information.

Commentary

The majority of Alabamians expressed opinions on almost all questions. "No opinion" responses ranged from a low of 0.6 percent (less than one out of 100) to a high of 26.2 percent (about one out of four). Generally "no opinion" responses fluctuated at levels less than 10 percent. The overall response, therefore, was such that the information obtained from this survey provides relevant data about public opinions toward higher education.

The State of Higher Education

Postsecondary education in Alabama received a substantial vote of confidence. Alabamians have a very favorable opinion of higher education in the state; many are enthusiastic about their colleges and universities. More than 82 percent think Alabama colleges and universities are doing a satisfactory, good, or excellent job. About 75 percent say they would prefer going to college in Alabama than going out of state. Sixty-nine percent think the quality of higher education in Alabama is equal to or better than that in other southern states; 52.6 percent believe the quality of education in Alabama is equal to or better than that in the rest of the Nation.

More than 88 percent believe colleges in Alabama do a fair, good, or excellent job in educating students for a good job when they graduate.

The majority of Alabamians indicated they received news about colleges and universities more frequently from newspapers (37.9 percent), friends or family (19.6 percent), and television (17.3 percent) than from any other source.

Value of Postsecondary Education

The citizens of Alabama believe higher education is important for themselves and their children. More than four out of five surveyed say a college education is important for themselves; more than 93 percent say it is important for their children; and more than 87 percent believe a college degree is important in order to earn a decent salary. The majority of Alabamians (51.7 percent) think the most important reason people attend college is to gain a skill or prepare for a profession.

Support for Colleges

Not only do Alabamians view higher education favorably in this state, but they are willing to pay for it. Almost 65 percent indicate they would pay more taxes in order to improve the quality of education in Alabama. More than three out of four citizens favor funding postsecondary education at the same or higher level than last year. The majority of Alabamians (56.3 percent) favor earmarking revenue received from certain taxes only for education.

More than three out of four of the citizens of Alabama disapprove of the governor or legislature using tax money collected for education for other purposes. More than 66 percent of those surveyed favor spending both state and federal tax money to help those with low incomes pay the cost of attending college.

A Public Asset

Alabamians believe postsecondary education is an important asset to the state. More than 83 percent think colleges and universities should play an important role in the economic growth and development of Alabama. More than 71 percent believe it is important for colleges and universities to offer non-credit courses on a no-charge or small-cost basis as a service. While 45.6 percent of the respondents think Alabama has about the right number of colleges and universities, another 32 percent believe there are not enough.

College Faculties

Alabamians are generally supportive of their college and university faculties. Nearly eight out of ten express the belief that college teachers should be free to express their views regardless of public opinion. Eighty-two percent think it is important for faculty to receive yearly pay raises.

Most Alabamians (66.9 percent) believe raises for college teachers should be determined by the Alabama Commission on Higher Education, the State Board of Education, or by individual college administrators rather than by any other method.

More than 50 percent of the public, however, think it is a bad idea for college teachers to join unions and have the right to strike.

Postsecondary Students

More than 75 percent of those surveyed indicate that either one, two, or three or more members of their immediate family are likely to take one or more courses at a postsecondary institution between 1977 and 1985. Most citizens (58.5 percent) think colleges and universities in Alabama should limit the number of students they admit.

While 28.9 percent of the citizens believe that a college education is easily available to adults over the age of 25, another 48.0 percent think that it is available, but with some difficulty. More than 63 percent of those surveyed believe it is important to allow high school graduates in

Alabama to attend the college of their choice regardless of high school grades.

More than three out of four citizens think advanced high school students should be permitted to take college courses for credit before they graduate from high school.

Funding Priority

In a list of [illegible] areas funded by the state legislature, the three areas receiving the most first priority votes were education (47.9 percent), followed by conservation (11.1 percent), and law enforcement (9.4 percent). For second priority, education again received the highest priority (23.9 percent) followed by law enforcement (15.6 percent) and health sciences (12.5 percent). In a ranking of third priority, law enforcement was ranked most important (18.4 percent) followed by education (12.2 percent), and conservation (10.1 percent).

For all Alabamians, the three most important areas for funding by the state legislature are, in decreasing order of priority, education, law enforcement, and conservation.

Undecided Issues

While it is important to know issues about which Alabamians have definite opinions, there are several areas where the public is undecided or where no majority viewpoint is evident.

More than 46 percent of the public are unsure about how well colleges and universities use the money they receive from the State. More than 44 percent of the citizens are either unsure or express no opinion about the way colleges and universities are coordinated at the state level or about the job performance of the Alabama Commission on Higher Education.

More than 40 percent are not sure how much recommendation/ enforcement power the Alabama Commission on Higher Education should have. Nearly 37 percent of the respondents are unsure whether private colleges should receive public tax money or not.

The high percentages of unsure or no opinion responses in these areas suggest that public opinion on these issues is still in a state of flux or that the public is simply uninformed in these areas.

Conclusion

This survey represents the second in as many years conducted by the Institute of Higher Education Research and Services on public opinions and attitudes of Alabamians on postsecondary education. Both surveys were conducted in the same manner but used a different sample. Although there were some minor changes in public opinions and attitudes, no significant variations were noted. In 1976 as in 1977, the citizens have expressed confidence and general support for postsecondary education in this state. Generally the results clearly show that Alabamians are positive, up beat, and optimistic about postsecondary education. Respondents indicate support for higher education's way of doing things, value a college education, acknowledge the importance of colleges for economic growth, support freedom of expression in the classroom, and view public support to education as a high priority item.

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APPENDIX A

OPINIONS AND ATTITUDES OF ALABAMA CITIZENS ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

DIRECTIONS: Circle the number in front of the answer you wish to choose. Please circle only one answer for each question. (Remember--for this questionnaire postsecondary or higher education means any education above high school, including vocational/technical institutes, junior colleges and four-year colleges and universities.)

1. How important do you think a college education is for yourself? (Circle one)
   1. not important
   2. of little importance
   3. fairly important
   4. very important
   5. no opinion

2. How important do you think a college education is for your children? (Circle one)
   1. not important
   2. of little importance
   3. fairly important
   4. very important
   5. no opinion

3. How important do you think a college degree is in order to earn a decent salary? (Circle one)
   1. not important
   2. of little importance
   3. fairly important
   4. very important
   5. no opinion

4. How important do you think it is for every high school graduate in Alabama to be allowed to attend a college of his/her choice regardless of high school grades? (Circle one)
   1. not important
   2. of little importance
   3. fairly important
   4. very important
   5. no opinion

5. How important do you think it is for the federal government to spend federal tax dollars on public colleges and universities in Alabama? (Circle one)
   1. not important
   2. of little importance
   3. fairly important
   4. very important
   5. no opinion

6. How important do you think it is for college teachers to receive yearly cost-of-living raises? (Circle one)
   1. not important
   2. of little importance
   3. fairly important
   4. very important
   5. no opinion

7. How important do you think it is for college teachers to be free to express their views whether you agree with them or not? (Circle one)
   1. not important
   2. of little importance
   3. fairly important
   4. very important
   5. no opinion

8. How important do you think it is for colleges and universities to offer non-credit courses such as crafts, cooking, landscaping etc. on a no-charge or small-cost basis as a service? (Circle one)
   1. not important
   2. of little importance
   3. fairly important
   4. very important
   5. no opinion

9. Do you think most people in Alabama who want to go to college get to go? (Circle one)
   1. yes
   2. no
   3. not sure; need more information
   4. no opinion

10. In your opinion, what is the most important reason people go to college? (Circle one)
    1. for personal interest or enjoyment
    2. to gain a skill or learn a profession
    3. to receive a degree or certificate
    4. to earn more money later
    5. to change careers
    6. other ______________________________ (specify)
    7. no opinion

11. What kind of job do you think Alabama colleges and universities are doing in teaching, research, and service? (Circle one)
    1. a poor job
    2. a satisfactory job
    3. a good job
    4. an excellent job
    5. no opinion

12. How well do you think Alabama colleges and universities educate their students for a good job when they graduate? (Circle one)
   1. poor
   2. fair
   3. good
   4. excellent
   5. no opinion

13. What is your opinion about using public tax money to support private colleges in Alabama? (Circle one)
   1. it is a good idea
   2. it is a bad idea
   3. not sure; need more information
   4. no opinion

14. What is your opinion about using money collected from certain taxes only for education? (Circle one)
   1. it is a good idea
   2. it is a bad idea
   3. not sure; need more information
   4. no opinion

15. What is your opinion about the Governor or legislature using tax money collected for education for other purposes? (Circle one)
   1. it is a good idea
   2. it is a bad idea
   3. not sure; need more information
   4. no opinion

16. What is your opinion about spending tax money (state and federal) to help people with low incomes pay the cost of attending college? (Circle one)
   1. it is a good idea
   2. it is a bad idea
   3. not sure; need more information
   4. no opinion

17. What is your opinion about college teachers joining unions and having the right to strike? (Circle one)
   1. it is a good idea
   2. it is a bad idea
   3. not sure; need more information
   4. no opinion

18. What is your opinion about colleges and universities in Alabama limiting the number of students they admit? (Circle one)
   1. it is a good idea
   2. it is a bad idea
   3. not sure; need more information
   4. no opinion

19. What is your opinion about allowing adults over the age of 65 to attend college classes free of charge? (Circle one)
   1. it is a good idea
   2. it is a bad idea
   3. not sure; need more information
   4. no opinion

20. What do you think about advanced high school students being permitted to take college courses for credit before they finish high school? (Circle one)
   1. it is a good idea
   2. it is a bad idea
   3. not sure; need more information
   4. no opinion

21. What is your impression about the quality of education of Alabama colleges compared with those in other southern states? (Circle one)
   1. not as good as those in other southern states
   2. as good as those in other southern states
   3. better than those in other southern states
   4. no opinion

22. What is your impression about the quality of education of Alabama colleges compared with those in all other states? (Circle one)
   1. not as good as those in other states
   2. as good as those in other states
   3. better than those in other states
   4. no opinion

23. In your opinion what role should colleges and universities (faculty, staff and students) play in the economic growth and development of the state? (Circle one)
   1. they should play no role
   2. they should play a role of little importance
   3. they should play a fairly important role
   4. they should play a very important role
   5. no opinion

24. If you could attend any college you wanted to, where would you go? (Circle one)
   1. to a college in Alabama
   2. to a college outside Alabama
   3. no opinion

25. What is your one most frequent source of news about colleges and universities in Alabama? (Circle one)
    1. newspapers
    2. radio
    3. television
    4. friends or family
    5. my own experience
    6. church
    7. word-of-mouth
    8. where I work (employment)
    9. other ______________________
       (Please name)

26. What is your opinion about the number of all colleges and universities we have in Alabama? (Circle one)
    1. we don't have enough
    2. we have about the right number
    3. we have too many
    4. no opinion

27. What is your opinion about the amount of money the state legislature gives to colleges and universities? (Circle one)
    1. it does not give colleges and universities enough money
    2. it gives colleges and universities about the right amount of money
    3. it gives colleges and universities too much money
    4. not sure; need more information
    5. no opinion

28. What is your impression about the way Alabama colleges and universities use the money they get from the state government? (Circle one)
    1. they use it in a poor way
    2. they use it in a fairly good way
    3. they use it in the best way
    4. not sure; need more information
    5. no opinion

29. If improvement in the quality of education of Alabama colleges and universities required more money would you: (Circle one)
    1. be willing to pay more taxes for education
    2. be reluctant to pay more taxes for education
    3. oppose paying more taxes for education
    4. no opinion

30. If no new taxes were passed by the state legislature, in your opinion how much money should colleges and universities receive this year? (Circle one)
    1. less money than last year
    2. about the same amount of money as last year
    3. more money than last year
    4. no opinion

31. In your opinion, who should determine raises for college teachers? (Circle one)
    1. the state legislature
    2. individual college administrators
    3. Alabama Commission on Higher Education/State Board of Education
    4. through collective bargaining
    5. other (Specify) ______________________
    6. No opinion

32. What is your opinion about the way colleges and universities are coordinated at the state level? (Circle one)
    1. they seem to be poorly coordinated
    2. they seem to be coordinated in a satisfactory way
    3. they seem to be coordinated very well
    4. not sure; need more information
    5. no opinion

33. What is your opinion about the quality of the job the Alabama Commission on Higher Education does in planning for colleges and universities in this State? (Circle one)
    1. it is doing a poor job
    2. it is doing a satisfactory job
    3. it is doing a very good job
    4. not sure; need more information
    5. no opinion

34. How much power do you think the Alabama Commission on Higher Education should have in managing colleges and universities in this State? (Circle one)
    1. they should have power to make recommendations only
    2. they should have power to make recommendations and enforce them
    3. not sure; need more information
    4. no opinion

35. How available do you think a college education is to adults over the age of 25? (Circle one)
    1. not easily available
    2. available, but with some difficulty
    3. easily available
    4. not sure; need more information
    5. no opinion

36. At the present time, some Alabama colleges and universities are not heavily involved in vocational/technical education. Should they: (Circle one)
   1. become heavily involved in vocational/technical education
   2. keep about the same programs they already have
   3. become less involved in vocational/technical education
   4. drop all vocational/technical education
   5. no opinion

37. Counting yourself as one, how many members of your immediate family are likely to take one or more courses at a postsecondary institution between now and 1985? (Circle one)
   1. one
   2. two
   3. three or more
   4. none
   5. no opinion

38. Listed below, in alphabetical order, are several areas funded by the state legislature. In your opinion what should be the 3 most important state priorities for funding by the legislature? (See numbers below)
   38-39. 1st priority for funding should be number ____________.
   40-41. 2nd priority for funding should be number ____________.
   42-43. 3rd priority for funding should be number ____________.
   01. conservation and natural resources
   02. education
   03. environmental control
   04. health sciences
   05. highways
   06. judicial system and courts
   07. law enforcement
   08. mental health
   09. Pensions & Security (welfare)
   10. prisons and corrections
   11. state government
   12. transportation systems
   13. waterways
   14. other ______________________
   (specify)

Please answer the following questions about yourself by circling the number in front of the correct answer.

44. What is your sex?
   1. male
   2. female

45. How old were you on your last birthday?
   1. 24 or under
   2. 25-39
   3. 40-59
   4. 60 years or older

46. Approximately what was the total or combined income last year (before taxes) of yourself and all other members of your family who live with you?
   1. less than $5,000
   2. $5,000 - $9,999
   3. $10,000 - $14,999
   4. $15,000 - $19,999
   5. $20,000 and over

47. Would you describe your ethnic background or race as:
   1. White American, Caucasion
   2. Black American, Negro
   3. Other ____________________
   (specify)

48. What is your highest level of education?
   1. 0 - 8 years
   2. 9 - 12 years
   3. high school graduate or G.E.D.
   4. some college
   5. bachelors degree or more

49. Counting yourself as one, how many members of your immediate family are between the ages of 17-25?
   1. one
   2. two
   3. three or more
   4. none

50. Please circle the population size of the town or area you live in.
   1. less than 2,500 people or rural area
   2. 2,500 - 9,999 people
   3. 10,000 - 49,999 people
   4. 50,000 people or more

51. What is your primary occupation or job? (Circle one)
   01. professional, technical or similar worker
   02. manager or administrator (non-farm)
   03. sales worker
   04. clerical or similar worker
   05. craftsman or similar worker
   06. operative or similar worker
   07. laborer (non-farm)
   08. farmer or farm manager
   09. farm laborer or farm foreman
   10. service worker, including private household worker
   11. housewife
   12. student (full-time)
   13. unemployed
   14. retired

APPENDIX B: Advance Notification Card

Dear Alabama Citizen:

You have been randomly selected as one in only 1250 people among Alabama's $3\frac{1}{2}$ million citizens to answer some questions about your opinions and attitudes on postsecondary or higher education (that is, any education above high school). In the next few days you will receive a questionnaire that will take only a few minutes to complete. We hope you will take this opportunity to get involved and express your opinions and attitudes by participating in the survey.

Sincerely,

Thomas G. Owings

Thomas G. Owings
Chief Researcher

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
RESEARCH AND SERVICES

BOX 6293
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA 35486
(205) 348-7770

June 9, 1977

Dear Alabama Citizen:

You have been randomly selected along with 1249 other persons from among Alabama's 3,500,000 citizens to express your opinion about postsecondary or higher education (that is, any education above high school). The findings of this survey will be presented to the members of the Alabama Legislature and to other citizens to assist them in their deliberations concerning the allocation of your tax dollars. Thus we hope you will take this opportunity to let your opinions be known.

The names of the participants in this survey will be kept completely confidential; therefore, you are encouraged to be entirely frank in your responses. Each question should be answered by circling the number in front of the one most appropriate answer you choose. Please answer every question. When you have finished, return the questionnaire in the enclosed stamp, self-addressed envelope just as soon as possible.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Thomas G. Owings

Thomas G. Owings
Chief Researcher

TGO:dw

APPENDIX D: Follow-up Cover Letter

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
RESEARCH AND SERVICES

BOX 6293
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA 35486
(205) 348-7770

June 24, 1977

Dear Alabama Citizen:

About two weeks ago we mailed a questionnaire to you concerning your opinions about and attitudes toward postsecondary or higher education (that is, any education above high school). Since you are one in only 1250 people among 3½ million Alabama citizens, your answers are very important in determining what the Alabamians you represent think about higher education. The findings of this survey will be presented to the members of the Alabama Legislature and other citizens who decide how your tax dollars are spent. Therefore, we hope you will not miss the opportunity to express your point-of-view and be a part of this survey.

We are enclosing another copy of the questionnaire in case you did not receive the first copy o have misplaced it. Each question should be answered with only one choice by circling the number in front of the answer you choose. Please answer every question, and when you have finished mail the questionnaire back in the stamped envelope addressed to us just as soon as possible.

If you have not already responded please take a few minutes and answer the questionnaire and become a part of the survey group. If you have already mailed your questionnaire back to us, it is not necessary to return this one.

Thank you for your cooperation and interest.

Sincerely,

Thomas G. Owings

Thomas G. Owings
Chief Researcher

TGO:ld

APPENDIX E: Return Envelope

INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH AND SERVICES
P. O. BOX 6293
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA 35486

DEPARTMENT **№** 102

121

122

APPENDIX F:

CALCULATIONS TO ADJUST FOR UNDERREPRESENTATION OF BLACKS IN SAMPLE

Procedure: The number of additional Blacks needed in the survey to increase the percentage by 9.3 points is computed by:

$$\frac{93+y}{655+y} = .142 + .093,$$

where y is the additional Blacks needed to increase percentage by 9.3 points and numbers given are current survey values (93 Blacks in 655 respondents).

gives

$$y = 80$$

with the new totals and percentages being

	Old Total	Old Percent		New Total	New Percent
White	559	85.3%	White	559	76.1%
Black	93	14.2%	Black	173	23.5%
Other	3	0.5%	Other	3	0.4%
Total	655		Total	735	

Effect: The effect of increasing the sample proportion of Blacks by 9.3 percent depends on whether or not answers are consistent or inconsistent by Race.

a. If answers are consistent by Race, no effect on the answers and analyses are perceived.

b. If answers are inconsistent by Race, new proportions need to be computed to determine the effect of adding more Blacks to the sample. From Question 17 (Appendix A), the following overall figures are given for the four categories:

Overall Response (Percentages)

(1) 20.8% (2) 53.9% (3) 17.3% (4) 8.0%

Whites

(1) 17.4% (2) 58.9% (3) 16.5% (4) 7.2%

Blacks

(1) 41.9% (2) 24.7% (3) 22.6% (4) 10.8%

Others

(1) 0.0% (2) 33.3% (3) 0.0% (4) 66.7%

The weights used to compute the overall response percentages above are the sample proportions by race as follows for (1): 20.8% = 17.4% x .853 + 41.9% x .142 + 0.0 x .005

and the new weights for an additional 9.3 percent Blacks give:

23.1% = 17.4% x .761 + 41.9% x .235 + 0 x .04

Hence, the 9.3 percent increase in Blacks in the sample caused a small increase (23.1% - 20.8% = 2.3%) in (1) of the Overall Response percentage for (1) in Question 17. Other values can be similarly computed.

In general, if the results are consistent by the factor examined, there is no perceived effect of the underrepresentation of any group within that factor. If the results are inconsistent by this factor, the overall results would change in the direction of the underrepresented group. As can be seen from the above illustration, this change is small and should not affect the general inferences of the study. The net effect is to overstate some cases slightly and to understate other cases slightly.